CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 35 of 1911.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd September 1911.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—Foreign Politics.	
The result of the Potsdam interview ...	1087
"French papers"	*ib.*
Information from foreign papers	*ib.*
Salvation of Persia depends on boycott ...	1088
Sir Edward's flattery of the Russians	1089
A telegram	*ib.*
The strike in England	*ib.*
II.—Internal Administration.	
(a)—*Police*—	
The Khulna gang case	1090
Age certificate to Nayak girls	*ib.*
A praiseworthy order	*ib.*
An objectionable Urdu pamphlet	*ib.*
A haunt of *badmashes* in Calcutta	*ib.*
Babu Panchkari Banerji's interview with Mr. Halliday	*ib.*
"The heat of the sand" (oppression by the lower officers of the Police)	1091
A class of criminal people in the Chittagong District	1092
Co-operation with the police in the east and the West	*ib.*
"Police service"	*ib.*
Complaint of Police oppression in Eastern Bengal	1093
A complaint against the police	*ib.*
The Sarshar dacoity	*ib.*
Mymensingh in trouble	*ib.*
Race distinction on the *maidan*	*ib.*
(b)—*Working of the Courts*—	
Increase of litigation	1093
Increase of litigation in the country	*ib.*
A girl made over to a prostitute mother ...	1094
Ibid	*ib.*
Judgment in the Midnapore case	*ib.*
The *Comrade* on the judgment in the Midnapore damage suit	*ib.*
The Anglo-Indian papers on Mr. Fletcher's judgment	*ib.*
Public and the Midnapore case	1095
The Midnapore damage suit	*ib.*
Ibid	*ib.*
A case against students at Goalpara	*ib.*
Bengal Musalmans and High Court Judgeships ...	*ib.*

	Page.
(c)—*Jails*—	
Nil.	
(d)—*Education*—	
Musalmans deprived of State scholarships ...	1095
Musalman students in the City College and the Mohsin Fund	1096
Hindi and the Calcutta University	*ib.*
History of India and Bombay University ...	*ib.*
The Bethune College kept open on *Janmastami* day	*ib.*
The Hindu University	1097
Appeal for subscriptions for the Hindu University	*ib.*
The Moslem University	*ib.*
Ibid	*ib.*
Benefit in higher officials' tours	*ib.*
(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*	
A representation to the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas district	1097
Quinine in Eastern Bengal	1098
A law against adulteration	*ib.*
(f)—*Questions affecting the land*—	
Want of pasture lands	1098
The Hatwa Raj Estate	*ib.*
(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*—	
A prayer for watering fields with waters from the Subarnarekha	1098
Ibid	*ib.*
The Sara bridge and the Bhairab and the Jalangi rivers	*ib.*
A prayer to the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam	1099
(h)—*General*—	
Messrs. Clarke, and Robertson and the Assam planters	1099
Low class Hindus in the Census	*ib.*
The extension of Sir John Hewett's service ...	*ib.*
Sir Edward Baker	*ib.*
Government and sedition in the *Pioneer* ...	*ib.*

PAGE.

(b)—*General*—concluded.

Waste of public money 1100
Mr. Weston ... ... *ib.*
Midnapore case: Government attitude ... *ib.*
Government and the accused persons in the Midnapore damage suit ... ... *ib.*
Government action about the accused persons in the Midnapore damage suit ... ... *ib.*
Midnapore affairs ... ... *ib.*
The Indian Medical Service examination ... 1102
Indians and the Forest Department 1103
Waste of money in the Military Department ... *ib.*
Government partiality ... ... *ib.*
A disgrace to the Postal Department ... ... *ib.*
Sir L. Hare's ability ... ... *ib.*
Sir L. Hare ... ... *ib.*
Sir Lancelot Hare's valedictory address ... *ib.*
Sir Lancelot Hare's last Durbar 1105
Sir L. Hare's valedictory address ... ... *ib.*
Sir Lancelot Hare's farewell speech 1106
Sir Lancelot Hare's valedictory speech ... *ib.*

III—LEGISLATION.

Muhammadan opinion about Mr. Gokhale's Bill ... 1107
Education in India—the Elementary Education Bill ... ... *ib.*
The Elementary Education Bill ... ... *ib.*
Ibid 1108
Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill ... ... *ib.*
Mr. Basu's Bill ... ... *ib.*
The Calcutta Improvement Bill, a support ... *ib.*
The Calcutta Improvement Bill 1109
The Calcutta Improvement Bill and non-official Members ... ... *ib.*
The Calcutta Improvement Act 1110
Ibid ... ... *ib.*

IV—NATIVE STATES.

Warning to the Chief of Sikar 1110

PAGE.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The impending scarcity 1110
Export of wheat from India 1111

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

Viceroyalty during the King-Emperor's visit ... 1111
Release of political prisoners on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar ... ... *ib.*
Remission of revenue recommended ... ... *ib.*
The King's gift ... ... *ib.*
King's visit and gifts to India ... ... *ib.*
The Partition of Bengal 1112
The impending scarcity and the Royal visit ... *ib.*
The manœuvres at the Durbar ... ... *ib.*
The Gaekwar's invitation to the King-Emperor ... *ib.*
Cock-fight and bull-fight in Dacca ... ... *ib.*
The Calcutta Medical College Hospital ... 1113
What is our sorrow 1114
Prosperity of India under British rule ... *ib.*
The ensuing Bengal Provincial Conference ... *ib.*
Mr. B. N. Basu as an advocate of Free Trade ... 1115
Indigenous industry and Government help ... *ib.*
A *swadeshi* industry ... ... *ib.*
Mr. B. N. Basu and protection for India ... *ib.*
Punishment to misleading Journals ... ... *ib.*
Survivors of the Royal family of Oudh ... 1116

URIYA PAPERS.

Final publication of the records-of-rights and the distribution of *Khatians* 1116
A municipal complaint ... ... *ib.*

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	BENGALI.				
1	"Bangaratna"	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 24	1,500
2	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 43; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura	Do. ...	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Biswanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brahman.	453
4	"Basumati"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhusan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolpur	Do. ...	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45 ...	732
6	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	948
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	Do. ...	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ..	900 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana, Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura	Do. ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,200
10	"Dainik Chandrika" ..	Calcutta	Daily ...	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	800
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, *Editor*; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, *Sub-editors*.	30,000
14	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do. ...	.....	About 200
15	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do ...	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do. ...	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin,	500
17	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahman, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do. ...	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	600
20	"Muhammadi"... ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian age 52.	300
23	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily ...	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28 ...	3,000
24	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly ...	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42	300
25	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do. ...	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly ...	.....	
28	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	508
30	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do ...	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 25.	600
32	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Kumar Mittra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay"	Ditto	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Do. ...	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
	HINDI.				
36	"Bara Bazar Gazette ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—*concluded.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	HINDI—*concld.*				
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna	Weekly ...	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	500
39	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi	Fortnightly ...	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do. ...	Rao Purushkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly ...	Madho Prasad, age 32	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebrewala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do. ...	Bishno Kanta Jha,	550
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41	500
47	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Weekly ...	Shukhul Narain Panday, Brahmin,	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpai Sew Narain Lall.	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do. ...	Sangeswar Prosad Sarma, Babhan, by caste.	400
	PERSIAN.				
50	"Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
	URDU.				
51	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	Weekly ...	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
	ORIYA.				
54	"Garjatbasini"	Talcher	Weekly ...	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 ...	...
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh, (Bamra) ...	Do. ...	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 28 ...	1
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore	Do. ...	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	460
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack	Do. ...	Gauri Sankar Roy	938
59	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do. ...	Moni Lall Moherana, Kansakra, age 47.	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Hindi Biharee" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly.		
2	"Bajrangi Samachar" ...	Jamore (Gaya) ...	Monthly.		
3	"Sulabh Samachar" ...	Calcutta	Weekly.		
4	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
5	"Vartavaha" ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly		

No.	Year of Publication.	Name published.	Author.	Name, title and date of publication.	Remarks.

I.—Foreign Politics.

In reference to the Russo-German Convention, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August has the following:—The *Matin*, a French paper, believes that the correspondence between the Emperors of Russia and Germany which commenced last year after the Potsdam interview, is about to end in a Convention. According to it, Germany acknowledges the rights of Russia in her sphere of influence in Persia and has agreed not to claim any sort of concessions in it; while Russia has also promised to connect the Persian Railway line with the Bagdad line and to open the door to German industry and trade in those places. The paper also says that France and England have also been informed that this agreement will not affect the Triple Alliance in any way. A correspondent of the *Times* writes from St. Petersburg to say that the Russo-German Convention regarding the north of Persia has taken a definite form. Besides declaring the internationalization of the trade in Persia, some special rights for Russia have also been conceded. In return, Russia is to complete the railway line from Teheran to Khankin and not to object to the completion of the Baghdad line. The correspondent referring to the terms of the Convention, opines that in some respects the Russo-German Convention acknowledges the former agreement of Russia and England, but Germany is free to try for all sorts of concessions on the borders of Afghanistan. In this agreement 'Special rights of Russia' means her rights in the whole of Persia, and not only the north as Germany had intended. According to this, the friendship between Russia and England regarding the Persian question remains unimpaired. The *Novo Vremaya* of Russia emphasizes the great necessity of a railway between Russia and India through the middle of Persia.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS, HABLUL MATIN, Aug. 21st, 1911.

The results of the Potsdam interview.

2. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that the French papers are praising Sardar Asad, who is in Paris, now-a-days, for his support of the constitutional government. They do not, however, look with favour on the movements of Sipahdar.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Aug. 21st, 1911.

"French papers."

The paper also learns, from the same source, that Russia after expressing her ignorance of the arrival of Muhammad 'Ali has officially warned him, telling him to give up all pretensions to regain the throne of Persia for ever on pain of forfeiting his pension. The paper is surprised to hear the Persian Ambassador at Vienna, expressing his ignorance of the movement of Muhammad 'Ali. It learns from another French paper that Russia has officially expressed her ignorance of the movements of Muhammad Ali and declares herself impartial. After many objections of Russia, France has at last secured the services of two persons, one for the ministry of internal affairs, and the other for judicial affairs, who have already started for Teheran.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August has culled the following information from foreign papers:—

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Aug. 21st, 1911.

Information from foreign papers.

The Cabinet, by its good management and by keeping down the rebels, has succeeded in bringing about such peace and order in Teheran as was unknown before.

Most of the Turkomen, seeing no sign of the fulfilment of the high promises made to them, and at the same time being afraid of the punishment by the Persian Government, have deserted Muhammad 'Ali, who is, therefore, about beating a retreat.

The London papers accuse Russia of violating the Agreement, as, though expressing ignorance of the movements of Muhammad 'Ali, she is creating disturbance and causing revolutions through the agency of her merchants and through persons living in her Consulate.

A quarrel has taken place between Muhammad 'Ali and his brother Shoa-us-Sultanat, who now repents his having taken up the cause of the *ex*-Shah, his brother.

Since the ban of heresy has been passed upon him and a reward of one hundred thousand *tomans* has been offered for his head, Muhammad 'Ali has lost his confidence even in his own servants and is in a great mental worry.

The English papers are criticising the treacherous conduct of Russia, and are surprised at Sir Edward's believing the Russians.

The German papers say that the Russians wanted to profit by throwing Muhammad 'Ali into the well (*i.e.* difficulties), but the present condition of Persia shows that instead of any profit they shall have to suffer loss. The first loss, however, is the disgust excited throughout Persia against the Russians. Recent events have caused an awakening among the Persians, who are uniting together against the foreigners to the real prejudice of Russia.

In a very short time an army of eight thousand men, fully equipped, has been sent towards Muhammad 'Ali and Salar and it is being regularly re-inforced.

All learned men (*Alims*) of Persia have united together against Russia and Muhammad 'Ali. It is expected that, in a very short time, they will pass orders for the boycott of Russian goods throughout the whole of Persia—a procedure which may ultimately force the Russians to yield.

The Russian papers say that Muhammad Ali, in order to make Sipahdar unpopular in Persia, has given out that Sipahdar is on his side.

The Princes Kashif-us-Sultanat and Majid-ud-dowla have been arrested at Teheran for their intrigues with Muhammad 'Ali. Some of the princes of Kachar family have already taken shelter in the Russian Consulate. A rumour has it that in reply to a telegram of Muhammad 'Ali who wanted his support, Sipahdar has wired saying, "I don't know any king except Ahmad Shah and accept no other Government but the constitutional one of Persia."

Hyder Khan, better known as Chiragh Barq of Kafkaz, having promised to put Muhammad 'Ali to death, has marched towards him.

Mr. Yafrum Khan, who will be known in history as the conqueror of Gilan, Teheran, Zinjan, etc., has been called to lead the army which is being sent to check the progress of Muhammad 'Ali.

It is said that Muhammad 'Ali has got two or three large guns and a score of arms of the newest pattern which he has brought from Russia. He will himself lead the army which will proceed towards Teheran.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Aug. 21st, 1911.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that the Russians, though they may temporarily favour, can never support the new Government in Persia, for the existence of a constitutional Government in Central Asia is fatal to the present policy of the neighbours. Being the only despotic Government in Asia, Russia will naturally do every thing that lies in her power to oppose the constitutional Government in Persia. It is for this reason she favours men like Rahim Khan, Darab Mirza and others, sets up Muhammad 'Ali, and puts obstacles in the way of the reform of Mr. Shuster. The Persians, if they desire their own freedom, should not expect to get any help from the foreigners. They should learn to be practical men. The Russians or the English, in their enmity or friendship, desire nothing but their own advantage. The Persians on account of the terror in which they stand of their neighbours allow the latter every advantage they seek. The Persians have got everything except union. No nation influenced by fear or flatterry has ever prospered. The Persians may be unable to cope with the Russians in physical force, but from this it does not follow they must use their goods. Now, when Russia has entered into an alliance with Germany, she will bring all sorts of pressure upon the Persians for obtaining railway concessions.

Salvation of Persia depends on boycott.

The first duty of the Persians is, therefore, to boycott Russian goods and thus to force the hands of the Russians to withdraw their troops from Persia. They should also form international companies and construct the railway lines which would save the sovereign power of the country. All this interference of the Russian, and the English, is to obtain railway concessions for the north and south of the country, which, in other words, means the loss of sovereign rights and the division of the country.

Thus, if the Persians do not boycott the Russian goods on the one hand, and construct their own railways on the other, it would be impossible for them to make any progress at all.

In conclusion, the paper says that it is the duty of the spiritual leaders to preach and induce the Persians to boycott Russian goods.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Aug 21st, 1911.

5. Referring to the obstacles put in the way of Mr. Shuster's reforms and the objection raised by the Russians to the appointment of Major Stokes, the *Nama-i Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that it is certain that the said Major must not have resigned his post without consulting and without obtaining the consent of the English ministers at Teharan, Foreign Minister of England and the Government of India, and until such resignation had been accepted he could not have entered into the services of the Persian Government. The Russian Government has, however, the following objections to the appointment of Major Stokes which are in no way against the Russo-English Convention: (1) Major Stokes is an Englishman, and since he is being appointed for the whole of Persia he will interfere in the sphere of Russian influence which would be against the Convention.

Sir Edward's flattery of the Russians.

(2) It is a known fact that Major Stokes is an enemy of their (Russian) policy.

These two objections are apparently worthless, but Sir Edward Grey has, through flattery, accepted them regardless of the question of personal freedom of an Englishman. At first he brought all sorts of pressure upon Persia in the hope that she would either dispense with the services of Major Stokes or would not extend his jurisdiction to the Russian sphere of influence. Persia, who has now got a man like Nasir-ul-mulk at the helm, absolutely refused to accede to both these requests. Having thus failed to induce Persia to comply with his wishes, Sir Edward refused to accept the resignation of Major Stokes although he has already served beyond his usual term. Wonderful indeed, we thought, the paper says, Sir Edward was making the freedom of the Persians only a victim for sacrifice at the altar of his friendship with the Russians, but we now find that he is even ready to sacrifice the freedom of the English also.

Even if Persia gives up her lawful rights regarding the services of Major Stokes we don't think the said Major would give up his personal freedom or the English newspapers would allow the right of their countrymen to be sacrificed for the sake of Russians. We hope Persia also would not give up the services of Major Stokes so easily, for the said Major has officially accepted the post although it appears from the telegrams of Reuter that the terms of his appointment were not yet settled.

The paper then extols Nasir-ul-mulk for not having acceded to the request of the English in this question for it would have meant an insult to the whole nation. It attaches much importance to the question of Major Stokes for dispensing with his services would not only have been an insult to Persia, but detered others from accepting service under them without the sanction of the English and the Russians and in case of their confining his services to the south only they would be permitting the division of their country in accordance with the terms of the Russo-English Convention.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN. Aug. 21st, 1911.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August publishes a telegram from Sardar Asad to Samsam-us Saltanat and to all Bakhtiari tribes, in which he says that in obedience to his medical adviser he shall have to remain away for forty days after which he would come to Persia. He exhorts his tribe to help the constitutional Government and requests that a copy of his message be sent to Isphahan and Laristan.

A telegram.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS HABLUL MATIN, Aug. 21st, 1911.

7. After giving an account of the strike of the labourers and the riots which have recently taken place in England, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 21st August says that such is the order and peace in England which is considered the most civilized country in Europe, but since it is their own doings the Europeans would attribute them to civilization, but when in a desert or a jungle of Persia a thief, during the present anarchy, attacks a party of merchants, the foreign ministers of the civilized nations send their protests and call the Persian people uncivilized.

The strike in England.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

Jasohar, Aug. 19th, 1911.

The Khulna gang case.

8. Referring to the questions in Parliament about the release of the prisoners in the Khulna Gang case, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 19th August says: The released persons are now living an honest life. This is a brilliant example of how pardon helps the administration better than punishment. We cannot admire the intelligence of those who do not realise this plain truth.

Bharat Mitra, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Age certificate to Nayak girls.

9. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August is surprised to see the Government of the United Provinces defending its action of granting certificates of age to Nayak girls for the purpose of prostitution, on the ground of its being an ancient custom, considering that the Indian Government has abolished such a sacred custom of the country as that of *suttee*. The scandalous practice would not have been exposed but for the interpellation in the Legislative Council.

Bihar Bandhu, Aug. 26th, 1911.

A praiseworthy order.

10. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 26th August considers the orders of Mr. Weston, the Magistrate of Patna, calling upon the prostitutes living on the road between the Bihar National College and the Engineering School, to remove from their present residence to some place beyond a mile, and consequently from the vicinity of the student community, as very praiseworthy.

Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika, Aug. 25th, 1911.

An objectionable Urdu pamphlet.

11. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th August draws the notice of the authorities to a pamphlet written in Urdu and published by a Musalman from No. 27 Ramdhan Ghose's Lane, which is similar in character to the pamphlet entitled "Cows and Hindus and Musalmans," which has been recently proscribed.

Sanjivani, Aug. 24th, 1911.

A haunt of *budmashes* in Calcutta.

12. "One who suffered" writes in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August of the oppressions of the *Gundas* of Kalabagan *busti* in Calcutta. Petty thefts are occurrences of every moment here. No one's umbrella or bicycle is safe amongst the *budmashes* of this *busti*. If any one catch one of the thieves, twenty others set on him and release the culprit. Even females help the *budmashes*. The *budmashes* also forcibly take things from people. The so-called *bhadralogs* who inhabit the quarter are afraid of doing anything against them. The *budmashes* have their sardar who keeps horses and carriages. If any person who has been robbed can in any way detect the thing, the sardar will return his property. The correspondent in this way got back his money and even drove for some time in an excellent rubber-tyred carriage belonging to the thieves.

Nayak, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Babu Panchkari Banerji's interview with Mr. Halliday.

13. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that on the 24th instant Babu Panchkari Banerji had an interview with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the subject of himself being shadowed and the *Nayak Office* being haunted by detectives. The Commissioner received him courteously and said that he knows nothing of the matter complained of, Mr. Tegart also denied all knowledge of the matter. Mr. Halliday, moreover, told Babu Panchkari that in many places *budmashes* were blackmailing people by giving themselves out as detectives. These wicked men required to be punished, and he has requested Babu Panchkari to inform him secretly if he finds any detective shadowing him again. Any gentleman persecuted by detectives will get relief from Mr. Halliday or Mr. Tegart, on his informing them of his trouble. Redress may be had even if information with evidence is given in the *Nayak* Office. Babu Panchkari is ready to help any gentleman in this connection.

Mr. Halliday's courtesy, concludes the writer, has highly pleased us. We are liable to mistakes as much as the police. Under the circumstances, it is highly desirable that both parties should now and then meet to make matters clear. We are not always inclined to speak ill of the Government. We desire good administration bringing peace, happiness and loyalty to people, and to this end we do not shrink from speaking out the truth. We have deep respect

for the large-heartedness and forbearance of the English ruling community, so that, in spite of being surrounded with perils, we do not leave the path of truth. Our views are, however, mistranslated before being presented to high authorities such as the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroy and so forth. We have, therefore, repeatedly suggested personal interviews on all matters of difficulty, and now we thank Mr. Halliday and Mr. Tegart for having at last acted up to this suggestion. We are always ready to supply English translations of all our writings which may appear objectionable to the authorities.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes as follows:— NAYAK, Aug. 26th 1911.

"The heat of the sand" (oppression by the lower officers of the Police).

Our previous conviction has been confirmed by what Mr. Halliday has said. We have often asserted that the higher officers are not directly responsible for the oppression and annoyance committed on the people. In many cases they know nothing of the matter. The Commissioner, Mr. Halliday, or the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Tegart, know nothing of the annoyance caused by detectives. A detailed account of the oppression and annoyance to which Sriman Lalbihari Sen is persistently subjected, will soon be published in the *Nayak*. The reader will then be able to see what the thing is like and be able to realise that all this is the effect of the "heated sand" (underlings dressed in a little brief authority). We are very much afflicted by the heat of the "saud" and the officials will do much good to the country if they can mitigate this heat. In that case, the respectable public will feel at ease. We shall mention today two or three incidents which will enable the reader to realize how wide the detectives have spread their web.

(1) Shortly ago, two youths named Rabindranath Bhaduri and Sachindra made various enquires at the *Nayak* office and had Lalbihari identified. When a late employé of that office goes to court to institute a suit the said Sachindra is found to accompany him. It is said that these two men are paying the expenses of these suits.

(2) A resident of Barisal came to work in the *Nayak* office. When it was, in a manner, settled to employ him he wrote to a police officer:—

"You need not be anxious about the *Nayak*, I am here." On this circumstance coming to light his services were not entertained.

(3) An elderly man went one day to the house of the Principal of a first class college in Calcutta and enquired whether it was a mess and who were the people who put up there. The man then began talking at random and withdrew. The Principal has never had anything to do with politics and yet he was troubled in this fashion.

(4) What shall we say of the sufferings of Babu Panchkari Banerjee? He has personally represented his case to the Commissioner of Police. He is, however, invariably found to be shadowed everywhere by someone. He himself laughs away the matter. His shadowers, however, have not given up the pursuit.

We might multiply such instances, but forbear to do so from considerations of space. As we have been told by the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday, we believe without any reservation that these things are done without his knowledge. But some one or other brings about these troubles, and we have an impression that the people responsible for this are particles of sand under his shoes. We shall bless Mr. Halliday with uplifted arms if he sees that the heat of these particles of sand do not become excessive.

We also believe Mr. Halliday's statement that many wicked people personate detectives and extort money when a suitable opportunity offers. The police will not be able to remove this evil single-handed. The public must help the police in the matter. These troubles will soon be at an end if respectable people maintain cordial relations with the police and set about keeping the wicked in check. We have, therefore, arranged to communicate to the Commissioner of Police every case of detective oppression that may be reported to us. We expect the co-operation in this matter of the respectable community both in the town and the mufassal. Mere complaints and clamour will do no good. To put down the evil we must make representations to the authorities in restrained language and co-operate with them.

Our relations with the police are most intimate. To live in the world we must avail ourselves of their help sometime or other. As we cannot always

have access to the higher officers, we have to seek the protection of Inspectors and Head Constables. We are extremely gratified when we find these officers affable. Much of our harassment will be at an end if the Commissioner of Police keeps a sharp eye on these officers. It is the oppression committed by these officers that we designate as heat of the sand.

We have much to say in connection with the police, that we shall say in future, if need be. We shall feel amply rewarded if our writings have the effect of inducing the authorities to set about remedying the evil.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

A class of criminal people in the Chittagong District.

15. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August says that there is a class of *budmashes* called "Kahars" in the Chikdai-Sultanpore village in the Chittagong district, who are professional criminals. They often pass their lives in jail. They care for nobody, do not pay the chaukidari tax and the rent due to the zamindars, poison their neighbours' cows, steal fish from their tanks and paddy from their fields, set fire to their houses and so forth. Their purpose in oppressing their neighbours is to harass them to the point of relinquishing their lands to them at nominal prices and going away to other places. Ten or 12 families of Musalmans and 13 or 14 families of Hindus, have in this manner been obliged to leave their homes. On the 1st August last, a body of Kahars forcibly released a Kahar prisoner, who had been lawfully arrested by a peon of the North Ranjan Munsiffi, in the midst of the Janali Chaudhury's hat. This illustrates the daring of the Kahars. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Co-operation with the police in the East and the West.

16. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August has the following:—

Our Anglo-Indian contempararies are found to express the frequent regret and complaint that the people of this uncivilized country do not come forward with alacrity to help the police in the detection of crime like the more civilized people of the West. These papers do not also fail to attribute sinister motives to the educated section of the community in this connection. The Indians who know little of the West have to submit to this rebuke. But the incidents in connection with the strikes in England will have enlightened many as to the real state of affairs in that country. They find from the published accounts of the strikes, that not only the enlightened people there do not help the police in arresting the rioters but they positively side with the latter, going even the length of preventing the removal of wounded policemen to hospital. We cannot help strongly condemning these proceedings of the English public. We have often asserted that Orientals are superior to Occidentals in kindliness and law-abidingness, and our assertion is borne out by the incidents reported in connection with the strikes.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Aug. 25th, 1911.

"Police service."

17. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

We are often twitted with being advocates for the police, with devoting too much attention to the police in these columns. But the importance of the subject must be our excuse. For to the rural masses of the population the police stand as the only visible embodiment of the British Raj.

Now, the police are dreaded and hated by the public, and recruitment to the force is falling off, at least in Calcutta. Why so? Of course, nobody asserts, not Government certainly, that the police never abuse their powers. It is because Government recognizes the need of reform in the service that it seeks to introduce educated and respectable youths into the Department. But Mr. Halliday's report shows that eligible men are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, for the Calcutta Police at least.

We are familiar with the newspaper cries of the misdeeds of the police, their untrustworthiness and corruption and inefficiency, and all that. And we assert that it is these newspapers which, by their incessant abuse of the police, keep respectable men away from seeking service in it and thereby retard that very reform of the service which they profess to have at heart. Friendly criticism and encouragement in the discharge of their arduous work, must replace this indiscriminate fault-finding before respectable youths will consent to enter the Department and thereby introduce a wholesome leaven which will in time raise the tone of the whole body. Deprived of public sympathy and co-operation, the police at present can discharge their duties

with only imperfect success, and this too is a consideration which should induce publicists to change their present tone of abuse towards the police.

Complaint of Police oppression in Eastern Bengal.

18. In Western Bengal, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th August, the police are quiet and anarchism also is absent. But every letter from Eastern Bengal brings us news of a fresh case of police oppression or high-handedness. Is it not possible that if the Eastern Bengal police become quiet, the people of the province also will become so? Let us see what path is followed by the new Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

NAYAK, Aug. 25th, 1911.

A complaint against the police.

19. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August learns from the *Kalyani* that the members of the punitive police force stationed in villages Naragati and Mathabhanga within the Kalia thana, are in the habit of levying blackmail upon the shopkeepers at the two *hats* in those two villages, with the result that many shop-keepers have discontinued attending the hats.

MUHAMMADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

The Sarchar dacoity.

20. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that the fact that the police have not been able to apprehend any of the people who took part in the Sarchar dacoity, excepting the one whom the villagers themselves made over to them, reflects the greatest discredit upon them. But in order to exculpate themselves, the police are going to impose a punitive police on the plea of the want of co-operation on the part of the villagers. This step, however, would be most unjustifiable, in view, of the well-known loyal and law-abiding disposition of the local people, who cannot, in justice, be held responsible for the lawless acts of a few turbulent characters.

HITAVADI. Aug. 25th, 1911.

Mymensingh in trouble.

21. It is rumoured, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August, that the authorities intend to quarter a punitive police force in Mymensingh town, and realize the cost of maintaining it from the townspeople. It is unjust to punish the townspeople in this manner. If they are to be punished because offenders are not detected, then those whose duty it is to detect offenders, and who are paid for it, ought to be dismissed first of all.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Race distinction on the *maidan*.

22. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th August mentions the following instances of race distinction on the *maidan* :—

NAYAK, Aug. 26th, 1911.

(1) Two tanks on the *maidan* are set apart exclusively for Christians for fishing purposes.

(2) Several benches on the *maidan* are set apart exclusively for the same religious community.

(3) On Sundays Hindu and Musalman boys are not allowed to play on the *maidan*, while European and Chistian boys are often freely allowed to do so on that day.

Sunday is a holiday with everybody and will the sanctity of the sabbath be violated by Hindu and Musalman boys playing on the *maidan* on that day?

The attention of the Police Commissioner is drawn to these matters.

(6)—*Working of the Courts.*

Increase of litigation.

23. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes :—

In reply to a question in the United Provinces Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart said that litigation had increased owing to expansion of trade, so that it was not necessary to institute an enquiry into the matter. But does not Government see that litigation is running people in large numbers in villages not only in the United Provinces but in all parts of India? Does not Government think it necessary to do something for preventing this?

BANGAVASI. Aug. 26th, 1911.

Increase of litigation in the country.

24. Referring to the interpellation in the United Provinces Council regarding the increased litigation in the country, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August asks if Government does not consider it its duty to adopt measures to prevent the evil effects of litigation throughout the country.

HINDI BANGAVASI. Aug. 28th, 1911.

JASOHAR, Aug 19th, 1911.

A girl made over to a prostitute mother.

25. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 19th August relates a case in which a female child was deserted by its mother, a Kshatriya women, who had taken to a life of unchastity with a low-caste man. A respectable Kshatriya gentlemen took pity on the child and maintained it. When the girl came to be 12 or 13 years of age, her mother claimed her from this gentleman. The girl plaintively told the Court in which the mother had lodged her claim, that the latter wanted her simply to earn money by engaging her in prostitution. Earnestly the poor girl begged the Court to save her from a life of infamy, but in vain. She was made over to the prostitute mother, and bitterly she wept when she was carried away by her. The court's decision is astounding. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Ibid.

26. Judicial officers who take leave of their common sense in administering justice may, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August, be highly praised by Government, but common people hold quite a different view about them.

Here the paper relates the Alipur Case in which the Magistrate, Mr C. Chatterjee, ordered the delivery of a girl to her mother who had been leading an immoral life.

HITAVARTA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Judgment in the Midnapore case.

27. Referring to the opinion of the *Pioneer* that the evidence, relying on which Mr. Justice Fletcher has, in the Midnapore damage suit, held the accused guilty is of no value, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August says that the opinion is in keeping with the traditions of the Allahabad journal, while the fact is that since long one had not had the occasion to read a judgment so learned and thoughtful as delivered by his lordship in this case. "But how can it appeal," asks the paper, "to the *Pioneer* which has to fulfil its own mission"?

BASUMATI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

The *Comrade* on the judgment in the Midnapore damage suit.

28. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes:—

Commenting on the judgment in the Midnapore damage suit, the *Comrade*, the organ of his Highness the Agha Khan, has said:—

"In spite of the best legal knowledge and acumen grave errors of judgment are possible, and we not seldom see a learned judge hopelessly blundering through intricate cases, in which delicate questions of fact and evidence bearing on the way and circumstances of Indian life are involved. Even Mr. Justice Fletcher, in the course of his judgment, has made certain observations which, with due deference to his learning and capacity as a judge, we are constrained to regard as the result of his limited acquaintance with the mode and manner of Indian life. He doubts, for instance, the possibility of a bomb having been exhibited in a prostitute's house during a discussion on whether India would one day be free; thinking the time and the place to be alike improbable for such discussions. But those who know something about Calcutta life, would never consider the place or the time or the discussion to be at all improbable."

The writers' haughtiness, impertinence and incivility have astounded us. The *Comrade* means to say that educated men in this country discuss politics in prostitutes' houses. We do not know in what sort of places political discussions are held by men of the type of the Agha Khan and his "Comrades," but in this country they are never made in prostitutes' houses. We have never come across a worse libel against an educated community than what the *Comrade* has been guilty of. It is a pity that such a libel against Indians should have been committed by the organ of the well-known and respected leader of the Musalman community. Do the other leaders of the community support the ideal of slander and falsehood placed before them by the *Comrade*? Is such an ideal calculated to maintain good feeling between the Hindu and the Musalman community?

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

The Anglo-Indian papers on Mr. Fletcher's judgment.

29. Reviewing the comment of the Anglo-Indian papers on the judgment in the Midnapore damage suit, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 24th August refers to the *Statesman's* remarks about the *bonâ fides* of Mr. Weston and asks—Should not an honest man suffer punishment for the mistakes committed by him? Of course a European is never dishonest, and all the blame is on

the side of the simple-hearted loyal Indians. The plea of good faith is enough to cover all the oppressions to which he is subjected. How well it would be if Jesus Christ were on the earth to see the morality of his disciples?

Public and the Midnapore case.

30. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 24th August says that the Calcutta High Court has earned great fame, both among the literate and the illiterate classes, by its decision in the Midnapore damage suit (lit. police case) for it heard two men talking on the subject, one of them saying that the British rule is based, and will ever remain firm, on such justice.

SHIKSHA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

The Midnapore damage suit

31. The result of the Midnapore damage suit, writes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 19th August, gave the inhabitants of Midnapore so much joy that they illuminated the town. Even-handed dispensation of justice by the British Government was the cause of this joy. Those who boast of having conquered India with the sword, simply make themselves ridiculous. It is on the firm foundation of justice that British rule is established in this country. May God bless those who are strengthening this foundation.

JASOHAR, Aug. 19th, 1911.

The Midnapore damage suit.

32. Referring to the judgment in the Midnapore damage suit, the *Pratikar* [Berhampore] of the 18th August says that the Judges of the High Court have now-a-days been giving entire satisfaction to the people of the country, by an even-handed dispensation of justice. Mr. Justice Fletcher's remark on the conduct of the counsel for the parties has been received with great satisfaction by the public.

PRATIKAR, Aug. 18th, 1911.

A case against students at Goalpara.

33. Referring to the case reported in the *Times of Assam* about a scuffle between students and police constables on board a steamer at Goalpara, in which two students have been sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment each by the local Sub-divisional Officer, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th August says:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Aug. 28th, 1911.

The judgment was given in the absence of one of the accused boys. From the account given in the *Times of Assam* it appears that a police constable was the first to assault a student. Has the Sub-divisional Officer acted wisely by disbelieving the story of the defence and marring the future of the two boys? The notice of the Government is drawn to the case.

Bengal Musalmans and High Court Judgeships.

34. In view of the addition that is to be made to the number of High Court Judges as a result of the enactment of the High Court Bill, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August prays that the claims of Bengal Musalmans may not be disregarded on the present occasion. Since the retirement of Mr. Amir Ali the claims of Bengal Musalmans have been overlooked in making appointments to the posts of Law Member, Legal Remembrancer, Judges as well as Standing Counsel. It would seem to be a recognized practice to have but one Musalman Judge in the High Court, for many as have been the recent appointments to Judgeships no second Musalman has been elevated to the bench of that court. The writer recommends Maulvi Syed Samsul Huda and Mr. Rasul, as persons fitted alike by their well-known ability and character, for the honour. The writer is confident that the claims of Bengal Musalmans will not be disregarded this time.

MUHAMMADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

(*d*)—*Education.*

Musalmans deprived of State scholarships.

35. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August, regrets that there is not a single Musalman among the ten Indian youths who have been awarded State scholarships to enable them to prosecute technical studies in Europe. The writer is unable to make out the reason of this exclusion and wonders that not one competent Musalman should have been found in the whole of India. The Moslem League, if applied to, could have furnished Government with a list of educated Musalman youths who are willing to prosecute literary and scientific studies in Europe but are prevented by want of means from doing so.

MUHAMMADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

It will be in the recollection of our readers how Maulvi Sahidullaha, B.A., who got himself admitted into the Government Sanskrit College to read there for the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit, was unjustly ousted from the College by the Hindu Professors, and how he was unable to obtain any readress from the University authorities. This paper, therefore, recommended that he should be awarded one of the two State scholarships for the prosecution of Sanskrit studies by Indian students in Europe. But this recommendation has been rejected, one of these scholarships having been awarded to a Hindu and the other to a Parsi.

Hindu publicists accuse Government of partiality towards Musalmans for its provision of some special educational grants for the benefit of Musalmans. But this charge will appear quite groundless if it be considered how little of the entire educational grant has gone to benefit the Musalman community during the last fifty years. It may be urged that Musalmans cannot blame anybody if they were unable to profit by the grant, which was open to all. But what are we to think of the wisdom of a counsellor, who advises as follows a weak and sickly younger brother accusing his strong elder brother of feathering his own nest at his expense:—"Hold your peace till you, too, get strong and are able to share equally in the paternal property." The numerical strength of the Musalman community may fairly be estimated as a full fifth of the entire Indian population, and Musalmans may fairly claim that one-fifth of the entire Educational grant should be devoted exclusively to their education, high, secondary and primary.

It is a pity that Government, which is sending out Indian youths to study Sanskrit in Europe, has not thought it fit to send out a single Indian to prosecute higher studies in Arabic. All this convinces us that the obstacles to the progress of Musalmans will not be removed so long as their due is not made over to them separately.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Aug. 28th, 1911.

Musalman students in the City College and the Mohsin Fund.

36. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that the City College in Calcutta gets many Muslaman students. There is, however, no arrangement for helping these students from the Mohsin Fund. This is a hardship to them, for they have to pay the full tuition fee of the college. Hopes were held out to the 2nd year and 4th year class students of helping them from the Moshin Fund, but nothing has as yet been done in the direction.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Hindi and the Calcutta University.

37. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says:—

If the Allahabad University has prescribed the late Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi's "Ramakahání" for the Entrance examination, the Calcutta University has done no less to transfer Hindi to *swarga* (the other world), since Doctor Thibaut and Professor Pandit Ramavatar Sarma have been appointed Examiners at the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations. Doctor Thibaut's attainments of Hindi are not known, but Professor Ramavatar Sharma has written a grammar containing many queer rules. It is hoped at any rate that he will not expect answers from the candidates according to the rules of his own grammar. Poor Hindi will be nowhere if Srijut Purna Chandra Nahar and Srijut Harhar Prasad Singh are appointed, like last year to examine the papers. No one knows how long will Hindi be so shabbily treated by the University. It is, however, satisfactory that Pandit Somnath Jharkhandi has been appointed examiner for the B. A. Examination.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

History of India and Bombay University.

38. Referring to the action of the Bombay University in excluding that portion of the History of India from the Intermediate Examination which relates to ancient India or the period of its greatness, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August observes that the Bombay University has been doggedly determined to remove History from the curriculum of the University, and has thus trampled public opinion under foot.

BANGAVASI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

The Bethune College kept open on *Janmastami* day.

39. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August asks why the Bethune College was not closed on the day of the last *Janmastami* festival in spite of it being a Gazetted holiday.

40. In an article on the Hindu University, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 26th August disposes of the objections of those who are against amalgamating Mrs. Beasant's scheme with that of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The failure of the Calcutta National College to attract students, is cited to refute the arguments of those who would not have any extraneous help or Government connection. To those who do not see the necessity of an additional University, the paper refers to the population and the number of Universities in each of the important countries of Europe, and says that one more University would not make the number too many for a population of 315 millions in India. It differentiates between the present Universities and the proposed one, by pointing out the special features of the latter, and says that the appointment of the Viceroy as its Chancellor would not in itself reduce the Hindu University to the position of the Bombay University.

The Hindu University.

BIHAR BANDHU, Aug. 26th 1911.

In conclusion, the paper expresses its willingness to deal with other objections and points out the utter necessity of making the Central Hindu College the *basis* of the proposed Hindu University.

41. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 24th August appeals to Hindus to subscribe to the Hindu University according to their means.

Appeal for subscriptions for the Hindu University.

SHIKSHA. Aug. 24th, 1911.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August remarks that behind the demand for a separate University for Musalmans there is a political aim which is nothing more or less than an anxiety that every educated Musalman should feel himself a member of a vast confederation. That is why Moslem leaders insist more upon the political unity of Islam than upon any mere territorial nationalism. They see that Moslems are now either subjects, of Christian Powers or else struggling hard to maintain their political existence in the midst of powerful Christian neighbours. It is the fond wish of Moslem leaders that the Aligarh University may become a recognized centre of Moslem theology and influence. It was with such an aspiration that Sir Syed Ahmed devoted all his energies to the establishment of a Moslem University. This desire now bids fair to be realized. But it is a question whether the effort to maintain the individuality of Islam by a process of blending Islamic theology with Occidental knowledge will prove a successful one.

The Moslem University.

HITAVADI, Aug. 28th, 1911.

43. The same paper refers to the open and tacit protest on the part of organs of Moslem opinion against vesting the Viceroy with the control of the Moslem University in the capacity of Chancellor, and remarks that it is much to be regretted that Government's generous concession of a separate University for Musalmans before even half the amount of promised contribution has been realized, should not be received with the thankfulness which it ought to evoke.

Ibid.

HITAVADI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

44. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 24th August welcomes the visit of the Director of Public Instruction to the Bhumihar College, Muzaffarpur, for the question of Bhumihars being Brahmins was fully placed before him and his doubts about the propriety of retaining the B. A. class was removed. The tours of higher officials are, therefore in the opinion of the paper, productive of good and minimize the evils of the influence of subordinate officers.

Benefit in higher officials' tours.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR, Aug. 24th, 1911.

(8)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

45. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August publishes the following representation of the residents of certain villages situate on the banks of the stream Sonai within the Swarup thana of the Bashirhat subdivision in the 24-Parganas district. The water of this stream, the only source of water supply for the 25 to 30 villages on its banks, is rendered so foul during several months every year, in consequence of the steeping of jute therein, that the stench is intolerable, fish die in numbers, and dysentery, malaria and cholera prevail to an alarming extent. None but an eye witness will be able to realize the miserable condition of the local people during that period, who

A representation to the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas district.

MUHAMMDI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

look more like dead than living people. Representations have been made on the subject, but so far without any effect. The kind hearted District Magistrate, Mr. Swan, is therefore requested to visit the place personally, or to depute some Deputy Magistrate there, during this jute steeping season. No good will result from a police enquiry. As a matter of fact, the local Daroga is found to visit the place every year during this season, but no good result has been found to follow from his investigations.

It may be remarked that the cultivators may very well steep their jute in *bils* of which there are several in the locality. It is only from a consideration of the fact that jute steeped in water acquires a brighter colour and fetches a little higher price, that they steep their jute in the above stream.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Aug. 25th, 1911.

46. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

Quinine in Eastern Bengal.

The utmost credit is due to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for their efforts to popularise the sale of quinine—the latest example of which is seen in the arrangement for the sale of this drug by station masters.

MUHAMMADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

47. In view of the very large pecentage of adulteration detected by the Health Officer by examination of numerous samples of articles of food and diet, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August requests Government to enact, promptly, a law with a view to remedying this serious evil.

A law against adulteration.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

JASOHAR, Aug. 19th, 1911.

48. Referring to the deterioration of the bovine race and the scarcity of good milk in the country, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 19th August says that Government ought to legislate for compelling zamindars to provide pasture lands.

Want of pasture lands.

NAYAK, Aug. 28th, 1911.

49. Lord Hardinge, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, has earned the gratitude of a large section of the people of Bihar by ordering that the management of the Hatwa Raj Estate should be transferred from the hands of the Court of Wards to those of the Maharani of Hatwa. This single act on His Excellency's part has immensely added to the reputation for justice enjoyed by the British Government in this country. Blessed be His Excellency!

The Hatwa Raj Estate.

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

NIHAR, Aug. 29th, 1911.

50. Referring to the prevailing drought, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 29th August says:—

A prayer for watering fields with waters from the Subarnarekha.

Some time ago we drew the notice of the authorities to the necessity of saving the standing crops in Contai by bringing waters from the Subarnarekha through the Orissa Coast Canal, and works were begun accordingly. But as there were a few showers of rain at that time, the works were discontinued. We are now informed that the local people have again petitioned the authorities for water from the Subarnarekha, and we hope that their prayer will not go in vain.

NIHAR, Aug. 29th, 1911.

51. *Anent* the above, a correspondent of the same paper says that an invaluable service will be done to the people of the place if waters from the Subarnarekha are carried to the Khagda and Dubda fields through the Bhograi Lock *via* the Orissa Coast Canal and the Pichhabani Bridge, by the 15th of *Bhadra*.

Ibid.

KHULNAVASI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

52. Referring to the deplorable condition to which the Jessore district has been reduced by the silting up of its rivers, a correspondent named Prasanna Kumar Mitra writes in the *Khulnavasi* [Khula] of the 26th August:—

The Sara bridge and the Bhairab and the Jalangi rivers.

Government is spending large sums of money for weakening the current of the Padma under the projected Sara Bridge by throwing ballast in the river at the site. We propose that instead of spending the money on ballast, it should

be spent in re-excavating the river Bhairav and, if necessary, the Jalangi also, for by doing so, not only will the object of weakening the current of the Padma under the Sara Bridge be gained owing to a large portion of the waters of that river being diverted to the channels of the re-excavated rivers, but the Jessore district and the adjoining places will also be saved from depopulation by malaria.

MOSLEM HITAISHI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

A prayer to the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

53. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August publishes a petition of the inhabitants of the villages surrounding Charail *bil* within the Sonagagur Pargana under the Chatmohar Police Station in the Pabna District, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, in which the petitioners urge on His Honour the necessity of opening out the *bil* by means of a *khal* from both the sanitary and the agricultural point of view. The Government had made a project for opening out the *bil*, but it has been recently abandoned. The matter has been engaging the attention of the Government for a long time, and some amount of public money has already been spent on it. Now, if the Government is unwilling to carry out the project with public revenue, its cost may easily be realized from the owners of the *bil*.

(*k*)—*General.*

HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Messrs. Clarke and Robertson and the Assam planters.

54. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that the announcement by a White correspondent that Mr. Clarke, during his official tour in Assam, has expressed his own solicitude as well as that of Mr. Robertson, to improve the condition of the labourers in tea-gardens has roused the wrath of the *Englishman*, which is an avowed advocate of the planter class. This avowal of concern, if true, is really creditable to the officers concerned. The *Englishman* has accused the Government of a "mischievous attitude" against the planters. It would have been the first person to recommend a prosecution if any other person had made such a damaging insinuation against Government. Government has never hitherto swerved from the path of rectitude at the clamour of the selfish planters, and it is hoped that it will not now sacrifice the interests of the poor coolies at their instance.

HITAVARTA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Low class: Hindus in the Census.

55. Towards the commencement of this year's census a rumour gained currency, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August, that at the request of the Muhammadans the Government had decided not to enumerate the low class Hindus as Hindus: but the Census Commissioner as well as the Muhammadan community then contradicted the rumour. The secret, however, has been disclosed by Mr. Montagu, who said in his budget speech that the Muhammadan leaders had insisted on the low-class Hindus not being included in the census among the 'Hindus'. This "insisting upon" has been the cause of the Hindus being made to suffer the loss; and verily this procedure has been worthy of the rulers.

HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

The extension of Sir John Hewett's service.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August expresses its joy at the extension of service granted to Sir John Hewett, inasmuch as the services of an experienced and sympathetic administrator like him are likely to do much good in the scarcity by which the United Provinces is threatened.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Sir Edward Baker.

57. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

We are glad to hear that Sir Edward Baker's son and wife have improved in health and that there is, therefore, every likelihood of His Honour's coming back and rejoining office at the end of his leave.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Government and sedition in the *Pioneer*.

58. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th August waits to see the result of the question in Parliament as to the grossly objectionable remark by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* that Lord Morley was as much responsible for Mr. Ashe's murder as if he had himself pulled the trigger, for what is sin in men is often but sport in the gods. Peccant Anglo-Indian papers, too, however require to be warned, for example is infectious.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

59. Seeing that Rs. 40,000 was spent by Government in prosecuting Rudof Stallman who has been acquitted by the High Court, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August asks—Why such a waste of public money?

Waste of public money.

NAYAK, Aug. 24th, 1911.

60. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th August writes:—

Mr. Weston..

Mr. Weston is now gracing the post of District Magistrate of Patna. The *Bengalee* points to many precedents to show that Mr. Weston should have been dismissed. But it should be deemed enough that his promotion has been stopped, for this Indian Empire belongs neither to King George nor to Parliament nor to the public in England but to the Civilians in whose interest it is governed. Mr. Weston is reported by the *Patrika* to have observed as follows in a Musalman meeting at Patna: "He would prefer a Muhammadan of a lower standard of education to a Hindu of higher attainments"—a very pardonable expression of opinion in Mr. Weston after the impertinence shown by Hindus in instituting a damage suit against him.

HITAVARTA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

61. In an unusually lengthy article on the "Midnapore Case" the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August has attempted to show that the Government attitude in connection with the Midnapore case is not faultless in the eyes of the public, and that such an attitude is apprehended to give a rude shock to the confidence which the people have in the Government.

Midnapore case: Government attitude.

The journal takes exception to the following actions of the Government in this connection:—

The promotions of the accused officers ordered just on the same day that the High Court delivered its judgment in their case, though the order has now been withdrawn possibly under dictates from Simla; the private inquiry instituted by Mr. Macpherson which has not yet been published for the information of the public; conferring of titles on the very officers whose conduct had been condemned in strong terms by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerjee, to the great surprise of the people who had expected that either the officers would adequately be punished, or at any rate an open inquiry would be made into their conduct; waste of public money in meeting the cost of litigation on behalf of the accused who are entitled to all favour and sympathy of the people as well as the Government only in case they be found innocent and not till then.

In conclusion, the paper says that justice demands that, in the light of their condemnation by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerjee, and the judgment of Justice Fletcher, Messrs. Weston, Haq and Guha should be suspended till the appeal is decided.

MURSHIDABAD HITAISHI, Aug. 23rd, 1911.

62. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 23rd August says that Government has acted very wisely in withdrawing the orders of transfer and promotion relating to the accused persons in the Midnapore damage suit. It is quite natural that people should take such orders amiss. The sense of responsibility of public officers also is not sharpened unless they are punished for their misdeeds. The more people are convinced that officials, however high their position may be, are liable to punishment if they do any wrong, the better it is for the Government.

Government and the accused persons in the Midnapore damage suit.

BANKURA DARPAN, Aug. 23rd, 1911.

63. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 23rd August says that the Government of Bengal has acted very wisely by withdrawing the orders of promotion and transfer regarding the accused persons in the Midnapore damage suit.

Government action about the accused persons in the Midnapore damage suit.

HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

64. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes as follows:—

Midnapore affairs.

Say what arrogant and shortsighted imperialists like the *Times* and the *Englishman* will, this vast Indian Empire of the English was never ruled purely by the sword. Charmed with the just and orderly administration of the English, the Indian people placed themselves voluntarily under their subjection. That is why the English have never experienced any difficulty in ruling over the 300 millions of Indians with the help of only seventy thousand European troops. It is admitted by all clear-sighted English statesmen that English dominion in

India rests upon the firm foundation of English justice. True, individual officers do, from time to time, trample upon justice and thereby weaken that foundation. But owing to the party system in English politics, no one set of administrators can rule the country for good and hence opportunities easily occur for the rectification of administrative blunders.

We believe such an opportunity has presented itself in the administration of Lord Hardinge, and we hope that all administrative blunders committed during Lord Minto's regimé will now be rectified under his successor's administration. Though he earned credit for an efficient administration of Military affairs, Lord Minto showed himself too reliant upon others in the internal administration. He lacked the firmness needed for upholding justice in utter disregard of the unreasonable requests of subordinates. Fortunately for ourselves we find evidence of such firmness in Lord Hardinge's character, in his action in regard to the Midnapore damage case.

The reader is aware that after Justice Fletcher's finding against Mr. Weston and Maulvi Mazhar-ul-Haq and Babu Lal Mohan Guha, the Bengal Government has published orders promoting the three guilty officers. The order in relation to Mr. Weston is dated the 7th August, the very day, that is, on which the judgment was passed, those in relation to Messrs. Haq and Guha, bear date the 8th instant, that is, the following day, and all these orders were published in the Gazette, on the 9th instant, that is the day after. It would thus seem as if the Lieutenant-Governor waited for the judgment of the High Court before passing orders in relation to the above officers.

Even our Anglo-Indian contemporaries were exercised about this matter and have expressed their surprise at this proceeding of the Local Government, because they feel that in acting as they have done the authorities have shown great slight for the High Court. In fact it has acted most wrongly in showing this slight for a Tribunal, which is, as it were, the foundation of the vast British Empire, and the Judges of which are appointed directly by the Crown. And this conviction gains in strength as one reflects on the fact that, in this case, those who should have been the protectors of the people have been proved to have been their "devourers."

An objectionable proceeding of this nature would have passed unchallenged during Lord Minto's regimé. But Lord Hardinge could not bring himself to lend his countenance to a proceeding of this nature. He could not tolerate that officers guilty of oppressing His Majesty's children, should obtain promotion. The result has been that, before a week had elapsed, the orders in question had to be cancelled.

The Midnapore case began during Lord Minto's regimé. How, thanks to the Maulvi and Lal Mohan, a false case of conspiracy was instituted against 145 respectable people of Midnapore, and how all of them were eventually acquitted by the High Court, needs no recapitulation here. Finding the case break down, they brought a charge of false information against Surendra Das and two others, on which they were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge. They were, however, eventually acquitted by the High Court on appeal.

With reference to Piyari Dass's arrest, the Chief Justice and Justice Mukerjee observed as follows in their judgment in the above case :—

"Now, why was Piyari arrested this time and in this manner? The police had made no report against him; they apparently did not make any report of any complicity in any offence, nor did they make any suggestion for his arrest. It was Mr. Weston, and he alone, who on his own admission was responsible for this.

"What then was the purpose of this arrest? That it might have important collateral results is obvious: its immediate effect on Santosh is known to us, and that it would exert on him a most powerful influence with the desire for an incriminating statement from him there can be no question. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the arrest was a move towards getting from Santosh the statement he had hitherto withheld."

With reference to exhibit 56, Rakhal Laha's statement to the police, their Lordships expressed the following opinion :—

"This document and its contents are absolutely untrustworthy."

As regards the plea that the retractions of confessions were introduced into the file in a surreptitious manner, their Lordships remarked as follows:—

"After careful consideration, we are convinced that it rests on no solid foundation."

The reader will note the close agreement between Justice Fletcher's findings and those of the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Justice Mukerjee. Those who, therefore, recommend that further money should be spent on an appeal in this case should carefully consider whether they are right in making the recommendation.

There was an official enquiry into the Midnapore affairs, at the instance of the public. But Government did not dare to publish the report about that enquiry. In spite of the severe censure passed upon the Midnapore police by two Judges of the High Court, Government honoured the Maulvi with the title of Khan Bahadur and Lal Mohan with the title of Rai Bahadur, while Dr. Bankim, whose evidence was not believed by the Judges, was also made a Rai Bahadur. The public were astounded at these proceedings.

Lord Minto, who was of a mild disposition, did not feel himself called upon to utter a word of protest against the insult thus offered to the High Court by the Bengal Government. Like a dumb puppet he acquiesced in the distinctions conferred upon the two oppressive officers, without caring to think whether or no this would have the effect of loosening the foundation of British dominion in India.

Encouraged thus in their arbitrary proceedings during Lord Minto's regimé, this time also the Local Government ventured to set the High Court at defiance. But they did not know that Lord Hardinge was a ruler of a different metal. The result has been that after the rebuff they have received from Simla, they have had to cancel their orders of promotion.

Everybody is loud in Lord Hardinge's praise for this act of his. People have now fully realized that the English system of administration is no corrupt system of administration, and that no one guilty of oppressing His Majesty's subjects can expect permanent security or distinction under it. But people forgot this during Lord Minto's regimé. Though they did not venture to speak out, they in their hearts looked upon British rule as analogous to the declining and corrupt days of the Nawabi regimé. But there is now a change of feeling in the public mind.

But there is still misgiving on one point. People are at a loss to understand why no steps are yet being taken to vindicate justice by punishing those who have been twice condemned by three Judges of the High Court. Mr. Montagu declared the other day in Parliament, that in the Indian administration greater regard would be paid to justice than to prestige. Why is not this declaration being acted up to? Why is it proposed to spend public money on an appeal on behalf of three officers who have been found guilty of oppression on inoffensive subjects of His Majesty? In other cases police officers are suspended on the slightest suspicion of wrong doing, pending the result of their trial. Will the leniency displayed in the present case serve to enhance the prestige of British rule in the eye of the public? It is hoped that a sympathetic ruler and statesman like Lord Hardinge will uphold the British reputation for justice by doing the right thing in this matter.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 24th, 1911.

65. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August says:—

The Indian Medical Service examination.

This year not a single Indian student has passed the Indian Medical Service examination held in London. Why should the Indian Medical Service examination be held in England only? India produces medical men who are everywhere considered superior to English medical men in the country. Why should officers be appointed from England for the Medical service of a country which can boast of physicians like Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, Dr. Prandhan Basu, Dr. Prankrishna Acharyya, Dr. Radhagovinda Kar, and Dr. Girish Chandra De, Surgeons like Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarvadhikary, Dr. Suresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Dr. Mrigendra Lal Mitra and Dr. Dwijendra Nath Maitra, obstetrists like Dr. Kedarnath Das and Dr. Sundari Mohan Das and ophthalmists like Dr. Kali Krishna Bagchi and Dr. Kartik Chandra Basu? The Indian Medical Service examination should justly be held in India only.

66. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th August should like to know whether the term "natural born British subjects of His Majesty" occuring in the rules relating to appointments to the Forest Department, includes natives of India. The writer will be sorry to see Indians excluded form that department.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Indians and the Forest Deprtment.

67. Drawing attention to Mr. Labouchere's remarks in his paper the *Truth* regarding the waste of public money in the Military Department as the result of Sir O'Moore Creagh's circular to spend the full budgeted amount during the year, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says if the remarks be true the waste is not proper as no one has any right to waste money which belongs to the people. In the time of Lord Kitchner no such waste was possible.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Waste of money in the Military Department.

68. Is it not partiality on the part of the Government of India, exclaims the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 24th August, to admit even the Native Christians to the volunteer corps and allow them to keep arms, and deny the right to Hindus, Musalmans, Sikh, Jains, Parsis etc., seeing that about 2,400 men killed by wild animals every year, not to speak of the injury done to crops by these animals.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Government partiality.

69. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 24th August regrets that the letters addressed to the students of the Allahabad Colleges are not delivered direct to them but through the Principals, and letters are often opened and their domestic affairs become disclosed to others.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

A disgrace to the Postal Department.

If this is what we call British Justice, the paper remarks, surely it cannot be pleasing to the people. It is a disgrace to the Postal Department.

70. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August questions the ability of Sir L. Hare, late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, quoting the *Capital's* remarks that Government has a curious tendency of putting a square man into a round hole, and says that His Honour's asking for a separate High Court and University for Eastern Bengal, a province which cannot yet pay its own way, does not display his possessing much intelligence.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Sir L. Hare's ability.

71. To speak the truth, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th August, we must say that, as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Sir Lancelot Hare failed to show the abilities of even an ordinary Civilian. It was only by seniority that he became Lieutenant-Governor. He had no brilliant record behind him at that time, but still we hoped that he would be able to show ability in administering the new province. In this, however, we were sorely disappointed. He was a great believer in red tape and always allowed himself to be led by his subordinates. His failing health was responsible for much of this undesirable state of things. However that may be even when retiring from service after having spent the greater part of his life in our country, he could not show the least sympathy with Hindus. Nevertheless, we give him a hearty farewell and pray for his health and happiness.

BASUMATI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Sir L. Hare.

72. Reviewing Sir Lancelot Hare's valedictory address in Dacca, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August writes as follows:—

SANJIVANI, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Sir Lancelot Hare's valedictory address.

A PIECE OF EXTREME SELF-PRAISE.

Sir Lancelot said, "when in due course the detailed history of this administration comes to be written, no mean list of benefits will emerge and one much too long for me to depict on this occasion." He did not give a list of the great deeds he had done during his administration, and we do not know what good deeds the Musalman associations had referred to. The greatest benefit of which the ex-Governor spoke, consisted of the opportunities which the new administration opened to Musalmans for distinction and honour. It is true that a few Musalmans have become Nawab Bahadurs or Khan Bahadurs, but what benefit has it done to the crores of Musalmans inhabiting the province? These have in no way felt the benefit of the Partition of Bengal. Sir Lancelot knew that Hindus were dead against the Partition and yet he

said, "Both Hindus and Musalmans are fully alive to the advantages of the present system of Government." He gave an example of the useful works he had done by saying, "one specially useful work which I value most highly, is the large amount of settlement of chronic disputes between landlords and tenants by the extended operations of the Survey and Settlement Department which we have been able to carry through." The work of survey and settlement had been begun long before the establishment of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was not Sir Lancelot's doing. Why then did he indulge in self-praise over it? However that may be, he has failed to prove the usefulness of the Partition, the mischief of which is being felt by the Bengalis at every instant and will be felt by them so long as Eastern and Western Bengal will not again be brought under one administration.

A separate High Court.

On the question of establishing a separate High Court for Eastern Bnegal and Assam he said, "I agree with you as to the desirability of this and I think most people hold the same view. It is at any rate a matter of much significance that the largest section, representing the great majority of this province, have deliberately expressed this wish." By "the largest section" he meant the Musalmans. How could he say that all Musalmaus had expressed a desire to have a separate High Coart for the province? There are many Musalman lawyers in the law-courts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the entire bar of lawyers in the province has unanimously protested against the establishment of a separate High Court. No intelligent man can plan his own ruin. A new High Court in Eastern Bengal cannot be expected to be so stong and capable of giving relief, as the Calcutta High Court with its strong and highly efficient bar of lawyers.

Dacoity and advice.

On the subject of the dacoities, Sir Lancelot's observations constituted a dire threat. It looked as if he would have punished, if he had the power, all persons charged with dacoity even in the absence of evidence. Perhaps the failure of the Barha dacoity case made Sir Lancelot so angry. He charged Bengalis with want of the "civic virtues of a European," with unwillingness "to take the trouble and annoyance of giving evidence and also to face its risk and dangers." What a delusion! No other people on earth hate dacoity as intensely as the Bengalis do. The police arrest innocent men on charges of dacoity, and naturally respectable men cannot help the police in the matter. Are they to blame because they cannot give false evidence in favour of the police? Sir Lancelot's remarks make one think as if, in his opinion, the Western method of punishing offenders ought not to obtain in this country where the people are not possessed of "Western characteristics," as if accused persons here ought to be punished even in the absence of evidence establishing their fault. There is, however, no hope of Sir Lancelot's suggestion being carried out so long as British administration will be marked by justice. Sir Lancelot thinks that the people of the country are not at all anxious about the dacoities which, they are supposed to believe, concern the Government and not themselves. Are the Bengalis so idotic as to think that the dacoities in which they are the victims do not concern them at all? Did it remain for Sir Lancelot to convince the people present in the Durbar that the country would be benefited by the suppression of dacoity?

Threat of punitive police.

In conclusion, Sir Lancelot said, "so far back as 1907-08 we applied for additional establishments to afford a greater protection. These have now been sanctioned, and as fast as recruits can be engaged and trained, we are pushing on and strengthening our position. The great demand for labour and the high wages now being given are, however, making this difficult. We are also ready to impose additional temporary police where these are shown to be necessary, and the cost of these, unlike that of the permanent force, will have to be defrayed by those who have made this course necessary." There

is nothing new in the plan hit upon by Sir Lancelot. People never commit dacoities in the localities they inhabit, so that by quartering punitive police forces in the localities in which dacoities are committed, the inhabitants thereof are simply subjected to an additional oppression. It is a pity that Sir Lancelot does not understand this.

Sir Lancelot began by singing the praise of the new Government and ended by giving an account of the new form of dacoity which the establishment of this Government had given rise to. He has left India after proclaiming that the people of Eastern Bengal have been making no effort for suppressing dacoity. The establishment of the new administration in Eastern Bengal and Assam has given rise to the new form of dacoity. Can anybody, therefore, be called foolish if he denies the usefulness of the new administration? If it is true that since the establishment of the new administration all the people of the country have become indifferent to the matter of suppressing dacoity, is it a good sign at all?

In fact, the establishment of the new Government has aggravated the sufferings of the people. We hope that Lord Hardinge will re-establish peace in Bengal by reuniting its divided parts.

73. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes as follows:— HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Sir Lancelot Hare's last Durbar.

The dying embers of Sir Lancelot Hare's satrapy shot forth into an expiring blaze in his last Durbar. In it his friends and admirers poured out their last libations at His Honour's feet, while His Honour referred to the benefits conferred by his administration on the province, not forgetting to include the many bestowals of distinctions among these benefits. His Honour expressed his sympathy with the demand for a separate University and High Court, but wisely forbore to hold out any hopes in that connection. In this Durbar, Colonel Loch and Babu Rajmohan Das of the Police service, were awarded the King's medals. The people, however had nothing but words, empty words.

74. Referring to Sir L. Hare's valedictory address delivered at a Durbar held in Dacca, the *Bargavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August writes as follows:— BANGAVASI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Sir L. Hare's valedictory address.

Sir Lancelot's career as an official is over, and as Hindus we believe that in this world or in the next he will have to reap the fruits of the *Karma* he has done as ruler of the new provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Partition of Bengal raised him from a comparatively humble station of life to the governship of the province, and the inhabitants thereof will remember all that he has done as their ruler. The words uttered by him in his valedictory address to them will not also be foregotten. The authorities alone know whether they will accept the views expressed by him in this address. It is doubtful, however, whether the people will accept them. About anarchism he not only repeated the old charge of unwillingless on the part of the people to give evidence against anarchists, but also observed that so long as they will not be able to imitate the high qualities of Europeans in this respect, they will not see the end of anarchism in this country. Whatever others may think, we are of opinion that the stupenduous ignorance displayed here by Sir Lancelot is unequalled, even by the most ordinary humdrum sort of English speakers in this country. Not the people alone, but also the police in Europe are possessed of high qualities.

Sir Lancelot, however, has made no reference to the high qualities of the European police. It is evident from what he has said that he has no knowledge of many things in this country. Anarchists do not work with the knowledge of the people. If anybody is expected to be acquainted with their doings and movements, it is not the people but the police. Again, if it was not the people of this country, who were they that gave evidence in the many political cases that have already taken place? Did the witnesses come from England? Of course, giving evidence in political cases in this country is attended with much inconvenience. The police here does not assure the safety of witnesses as well as a European police does. In spite of this drawback the people of this country consider it their duty to give evidence against anarchists and have never failed to do so since the murder of Naren Gossain in Alipore prison. As a matter of fact, it is the onslaught of European ideas and the consequent irreligiousness of the people of this country, which generate

and nourish anarchism here. As regards the protracted trials of political cases, Sir Lancelot said that they were unavoidable in suppressing anarchism. But would trials of political cases be so protracted if investigations were carried on from the begining, and sound legal advise were given to Government?

What Sir Lancelot said about establishing a separate High Court for Eastern Bengal and Assam, was an unmistakable evidence of his onesidedness. We do not say that he wilfully perverted facts, but it is sure that his statement proved his ignorance of one side of the question. He said that all people in Eastern Bengal and Assam desired to have a separate High Court of their own. Was this true? Did not the lawyers in the province protest against the proposal for a separate High Court? In fact, lakhs of people in the province are against the proposal. Are not many officials also against it?

In Sir Lancelot's valedictory address one sees the same mind as governed Eastern Bengal and Assam for the last five years. Our connection with him has, however, come to an end and it is now useless to discuss his words. We give him a hearty farewell and pray for his peace and happiness at home.

HINDI BANGAVASI, Aug. 18th, 1911.

Sir Lancelot Hare's farewell speech.

75. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August anounces the departure of Sir Lancelot Hare the Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Bengal after handing over the charge of his high office, with the well known Sanskrit couplet—"The Life is very transitory like a drop of water on a lotus leaf"; and then criticises the portion of his farewell speech which refers to his distrust of the Hindus and to the absence of their co-operation in suppressing violent crime in the counrty. The paper leaves it to the countrymen of Sir Lancelot Hare to judge if the speech is worthy of the position he held, and if the introduction of the question of a High Court for Eastern Bengal in the speech did not reveal his partiality. The Hindus, says this paper, who believe in fate are not angry with him but wish him God speed, and enjoyment of peace of mind in his own country.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Sir Lancelot Hare's valedictory speech.

76. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th August has the following:—

Sir Lancelot Hare's val-dictory speech was, as was to be expected, mainly occupied with a defence of the Partition. It is, however, rather surprising that he should on the eve of laying down the reins of administration, have thought of defending a measure the evident and manifold evils of which made its reputed authors, for very shame, seek to disclaim all responsibility therefor, in the House of Lords, about two years ago. The defence would have been far more convincing if, instead of a general reference to the admitted benefits of the Partition, His Honour had specified these benfits. No specific benefits of the kind are mentioned in the two addresses that were presented to him on the occasion, by the two leading Muhammadan Associations in the province, and whether this omission was due to want of leisure or some other cause, the leaders of these Associations alone can say.

His Honour finds in the want of co-operation on the part of the people with the police, in the matter of the suppression of political crimes, an evidence of the absence in the people of this country of those civic virtues by which the English people are so honourably distinguished. Did it not occur to an experienced administrator like Sir Lancelot, that a more rational explanation of this difference was to be found in the difference in the character of the police in the two countries—in the fact, in short, that while the English public looked upon their police as their own peole with identical interests, the Indian people regarded their own police with quite different feelings. Let the Indian police be made to see that they are the servants and not the masters of the public and the male population of a village will not longer desert their homes in a body panic-stricken on the approch of a body of investigating police officers.

We may here remark that the very occurrence of political crime belies His Honour's eulogy of the Partition.

Adverting to the demand for a separate High Court, His Honour made the astounding declaration that "the largest section representing the great majority of this province have deliberately expressed this wish"—a declaration

which is notoriously at variance with the fact. For only a handful of interested people are making the demand while all the bar associations in the province have expressed themselves against it, so that both the Government of India and Mr. Montagu have felt compelled to declare that the proposal cannot be entertained until unanimity has been reached on the point.

III.—Legislation.

77. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August regrets that certain Muhammadan leaders, who were once in favour of an educational cess, should have thought it fit to range themselves against Mr. Gokhale's Bill. But the safest exponents of Musalman opinion in the matter are the Musalman newspapers and every Musalman newspaper in Bengal has expressed its hearty approval of Mr. Gokhale's measure.

Muhammadan opinion about Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

Muhammadi, Aug. 26th, 1911.

78. The *Chinsurah Vartavaha* [Chinsurah] of the 27th August says that ignorance has become the greatest curse of India, the country which was at one time the most highly educated in the world. What the country now wants for its progress is compulsory education with the aid of the Government. Poverty is the cause of the country's present ignorance, so that it is necessary for the Government to spend money for its enlightenment. The writer ends by giving a summary of the memorial recently submitted to Lord Crewe by some members of Parliament in favour of the acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill.

Education in India—the Elementary Education Bill.

Chinsurah Vartavaha, Aug. 27th, 1911.

79. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's arrival at Calcutta in the course of his campaign in favour of the Elementary Education Bill, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th August writes as follows:—

The Elementary Education Bill.

Nayak, Aug. 28th, 1911.

So far as we remember Babu Surendranath Banerji opposed the Bill when it was introduced in Council. Now he has changed his tone and, as President of the Indian Association, he has in a manner supported the Bill. We are not, however, permitted to do what a Surendra Banerji can do. We stick to our opposition to the Bill, and the grounds on which we base our opposition are:—

(1) The people of the country are not in a condition to pay a separate tax for education.

(2) If they should pay a tax, why should they pay school-fees again?

(3) A widespread extension of the current system of education will fill the country with luxury and scepticism. The present system of English education, divorced as it is from religion, is not giving the Indians strength of character and purpose. It is loosening our social ties.

(4) Our present poverty and sorrows are mostly due to habits of luxury. While education, as it now obtains in this country, increases the wants of the people, it cannot always bring to them money sufficient for meeting those wants. The sufferings thus caused to educated men make them discontented and ill-disposed towards the Government.

(5) Compulsion in education will create discontent amongst the cultivating and labouring classes, for they will be deprived of the services of their grown-up boys.

(6) The question of the advisibility of making education widespread is now receiving great attention in Germany. Thoughtful German philosophers have pronounced themselves against universalisation of education. In England also Lord Haldane recently echoed this view and said that universal education had made maintenance of order and progress in society extremely difficult. His Lordship said this is analysing the German character.

Besides all this, there is one thing to which Government ought to direct its special attention. We, a few English educated Indians, know what a municipality or a District Board or a Local Board means, but the masses of the country see the hand of the *Sarkar Bahadur* in everything. Consequently, whatever a local body may do they will make the Government responsible for it. There is, therefore, the danger of the Government earning an unmerited unpopularity through the working of Mr. Gokhale's scheme by local bodies.

We are firmly of opinion that Mr. Gokhale's scheme will, if carried out, increase luxury and scepticism and aggravate discontent. It ought to be the duty both of ourselves and of the Government to make the people of the country Godfearing, contented and loyal. We must try our best to prevent a cultivation of western anarchism in this country. We think that many of those people who have been supporting Mr. Gokhale's Bill feel this. Ought they to support what they know to be bad?

Of their own free will did the English people plant amongst us grafts from their trees of education and civilization. Unfortunately, these grafts have borne poisonous fruits. Government is now trying to destroy these fruits, and these efforts on its part is causing us intense suffering. We are prating only what we have been taught to prate and frogs as we are, we are imitating the dance of wild elephants, and for this we are being sent to jail, hanged and transported. But are we really to blame for the actions for which we are being punished? Over and above this, if a wide extension of primary education increases sedition and discentent, the people of the county will be punished in consequence of them. What sort of justice will that be? We hope that Lord Hardinge will be good enough to consider this.

NAYAK, Aug. 28th, 1911.

The Elementary Education Bill.

80. The same paper says that if the Elementary Education Bill is passed the artisan castes will give up their respective caste professions and try to become clerks. Where a vacant post now calls forth 1,600 applications a vacant post will then call forth 16,000 applications.

HITVARTA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill.

81. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August contains a letter under the siguature of Sobharam Dhenusevak of Lakhnadin, district Seoni Chhappra, C. P., addressed to Mr. Basu, in which the writer requests him to withdraw the Bill which, if passed into law, would tend to increase the number of bastards and lay the axe at the root of Hinduism, and thus deserve the thanks of the Hindus, Jains and others.

EDUCATION GAZETTE, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Mr. Basu's Bill.

82. A correspondent writes the following to the *Education Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 25th August:—

No one who is a real Hindu can ever think of supporting intercaste marriages, a thing which is decidedly against the rules laid down by the *sastras*. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's Bill will, if passed, be an act of interference with the Hindu religion which our English rulers are sworn to protect. True, the Succession Act of 1850 was not in keeping with the promise which the English made at the time of taking up the administration of this country, that they would never interfere with the peoples' religions. But then our foreign rulers were not fully acquainted with our ancient laws and customs when that Act was passed. It would serve no useful purpose if people, who call themselves Hindus and yet violate the *Sastric* laws, were allowed to marry in the manner which Bhupendra Babu's Bill proposes. It would neither help the spread of Christianity nor make the Government stronger than it is now, while, on the other hand, it is sure to make the Hindus discontented. I have therefore, every hope that every English Member of the Council who holds statesmanlike views will oppose the Bill and thus frustrate the mischievous efforts of a handful of men who intend to destroy the Hindu religion. Intercaste marriages are sure to create a chaos in the Hindu society, and should be discouraged. It is not likely that the Government will wound Hindu feelings by lending its support to the new Bill which is nothing but a fad of some men who make it almost a business of their life to defy the Hindu religion to which they professedly belong.

I would suggest that the Government should ask all real Hindus to discuss the matter in meetings and let it have their opinions on it. Persons taking part in such meetings should not be of the present day English-educated or England-returned class, who often have very little respect for the Hindu religion, but men who are of the true orthodox type.

BASUMATI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

The Calcutta Impovement Bill; a support.

83. Referring to the discussion of the Calcutta Improvement Bill in the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says:—

We see no reason for raising a howl over the Bill. The manner in which in Calcutta rented houses are constructed and old

rickety houses are fitted out superficially for the purpose of letting them out, is highly reprehensible. Most of such houses are extremely unhealthy, and it is necessary that greedy house-owners should be prevented from renting them out. And we do not believe that it has been wrong to vest the Board of Trust with full powers in this matter. On the contrary, we are of opinion that such a provision is necessary for speedy action. We, however, support the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in his contention that the work of repairing and remodelling houses should be entrusted to the houseowners themselves.

As regards the question of purchasing property in the interest of the public it is indispensably necessary to see that the Trust is not compelled to pay artificially enhanced prices. Amongst a certain class of people the desire for purchasing landed property in Calcutta has grown very strong; for investment of money in such property is very safe and realization of rents in the city is unatended with the troubles that attend it in the muffasal. The demand for land in Calcutta has, therefore, grown very great of late, and their value also has considerably increased. This increase in the value of lands in the city is artificial, and the Trust should be guarded against being compelled to pay value thus artificially enhanced. Speculation in land should be discouraged. The provision of not allowing appeals to the High Court against awards made by the Trust, is in accordance with the practice obtaining in England and is quite reasonable. We cannot, therefore, support the contention of landholders against the Bill in this respect. The safeguard provided by the creation of a special court of appeal consisting of three judges, is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of justice. The highest and best policy is to protect public interest, even at some loss to private interest when the two interests clash.

84. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes as follows:— HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

The Calcutta Improvement Bill.

The manner in which the amendments proposed to the Calcutta Improvement Bill are being summarily rejected in the Council, has sadly disappointed all hopes from a non-official majority. Some of these amendments were of little weight as, for instance, that regarding the addition of a Musalman member to the Trust, and that regarding the restriction of the operation of the Bill within a radius of 10 or 15 miles from Government House. These have, therefore, been rightly rejected. But some really weighty amendments also have been rejected, to the disappointment of the public. The amendment about a non-official majority on the Trust, that about a proper enquiry as to the real necessity of a proposed improvement before it is taken in hand, that against the acquisition of more land than is really required, were all weighty amendments and the public are sorry that they have been rejected. It has been contended that an enquiry about intended improvement will give rise to speculations in land. There is some force in this. But none the less the public interest should have been safeguarded by an enquiry of the nature suggested.

The official members rejected the amendments against the transfer of the President of the Trust, on the ground that no such transfer would be made without good reason. But if this plea is to be accepted as valid, it does away with the necessity of Law Courts, Legislative Councils and such like institutions.

We have much to say on the Bill, but it will have probably passed before this issue reaches the hands of our readers.

85. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th August takes the non-official Members of the Bengal Legislative Council to task for the almost total wreck of the non-official amendments to the Calcutta Improvement Bill. Non-official Members who have no independent judgment in matters concerning the welfare of the country ought not to sit in the Council. It is a mistake to think that Government is displeased with those who oppose it. What the authorities generally want to know is the real view of the representatives of the people. Real work in a Legislative Council is, therefore, done by its courageous, independent and honest members and not by its timid and sycophantic members. The incapacity of the people of this country is making the great reform of the Legislative Councils a failure.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA. Aug. 24th, 1911.

The Calcutta Improvement Bill and non-official Members.

NAYAK, Aug. 24th, 1911.

The Calcutta Improvement Act.

86. In view of the imminent enactment of the supplementary measure to the Calcutta Improvement Act, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th August observes as follows:—

From the remarks let fall by different members in the course of the debate on the Calcutta Improvement Bill, it would appear that the measure is intended to punish the zemindars who are believed to be a very grasping and oppressive sort of people, and to benefit the tenants. Well and good. But how are the zemindars to be punished? Who will pay the cost of the improvement of Calcutta? Who will pay the enhanced municipal rates? Not the zemindars certainly, for they will take good care to exact every pice of it from their tenants in the shape of enhanced rent. How then will the tenant be benefited? If the improvement of the town does not serve to put more money in people's purse (of which there appears to be very little likelihood indeed) enhaced rent will mean a serious hardship for the tenants. For to live in bad houses with a low rent means bad health, while removal to villages means perpetual illness. Whom does then the measure benefit? Not the tenants, nor the zemindars, nor, in all probability, the Corporation. The only people who will benefit by it are the those who will demolish and rebuild.

Government will not grant a single pice to Colcutta zemindars in the shape of compensation, on the ground that they have not spent a single pice on the improvement of the town. Well and good. But what of the middle class, most of whon have got houses of their own in Calcutta, houses that are in most cases in the joint possession of a number of co-owners. The poor members of this class live in these ancestral houses, and somehow manage to make the two ends meet with their small incomes varying from Rs. 20 to 100. Ejection without any compensation would mean a serious hardship to these people, for many of them will not be able to build a new house.

It is a pity that these matters were not properly represented to the authorities in the Council, for if they had been, the authorities, we believe, would have been compelled to accept these views. We shall be extremely satisfied if Government listens to our representations.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

Ibid.

87. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says that the *Statesman* finds in the many amendments proposed by non-official members, with a view to restricting the operation of the Calcutta Improvement Bill, an evidence of the absence of civic patriotism in natives. These members, however, did not deny the urgent necessity of improvement. They only sought to remove the defects in the Bill. The relations between the Government and the people in this country are not what they are in England. Here the interests of the two are often conflicting and the experience and sympathy of the official class are, in many cases, found to be limited. That is why provision has been made for the election or nomination of non-official Members. To disregard the views of such Members on the plea of obstructiveness is, therefore, to defeat that useful end. It need hardly be said that official obstinacy constitutes the greatest danger in the administration of an empire like India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SATYA SANATAN DHARMA. Aug. 24th, 1911.

Warning to the Chief of Sikar.

88. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 24th August warns the Chief of Sikar that a State in which the rights of the people are trampled under foot, as it has been done in Sikar by excluding newspapers from the State, can never flourish.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HITAVADI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

The impending scarcity.

89. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th August remarks that the hope of the authorities that the people will be enabled, by their savings of grains during the last two years of good harvest, to tide over the impending distress, is delusive, inasmuch as the labourers find it impossible to save any grains, and the cultivators dispose

of all surplus grains, reserving just enought for their own consumption during the year.

90. Has the growing export of wheat from India, asks the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th August, attracted the attention of the Government, considering the impending famine in the country?

HINDI BANGAVASI, Aug. 28th, 1911.

Export of wheat from India.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

91. The question raised by *The Indian Daily News*, if Lord Hardinge would still be Viceroy while His Majesty King George is in this country, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August answers in the affirmative and says that it appears to it that His Majesty would not return visits to the Native Princes, the function being delegated to Lord Hardinge, who will thus continue to be the Viceroy.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Viceroyalty during the King-Emperor's visit

92. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that, if on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar all prisoners for political offence in India are released, the people of the country will be convinced of the greatness and generosity of British rule. The English people are great not only in physical strength but also in such high qualities of the mind as justice, forbearance and impartiality. It is this which makes us bold to pray for the release of all political prisoners, for we cannot expect a greater gift from the King-Emperor on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to this land.

SAMAY, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Release of political prisoners on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

According to Mr. Frederic Harrison, political offenders should not be punished like ordinary offenders; for their offence arises not out of any selfish motive but out of a disinterested motive to serve the public. Most of the political prisoners here are guilty of sedition. In England, which is a free country, sedition is not a very serious offence, while in India, which is a subject country, it is considered a very great offence. In England, a breach of the peace or rioting does not constitute sedition, while in India the definition of the word sedition is so wide as to enable a judge to find any critic of Government guilty of it. In England, sedition is punishable by two years' imprisonment, while in India it is punishable by three years' imprisonment or five years' transportation. In England, prisoners convicted of sedition are kept separate from ordinary prisoners, and are allowed to live almost as at home, while in India no distinction is observed between ordinary prisoners and political prisoners. Indians are as much His Majesty's subjects as Englishmen. Why then such distinction between English and Indian offenders? The educated Indian community is extremely sorry for this. In this state of things it is necessary that a general pardon should be announced for all political prisoners on the occasion of the Durbar. Such a step will enable the Indians to sing the glory of the King-Emperor and the British Government with grateful hearts.

93. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 24th August recommends the remission of this year's revenue, in honour of the Delhi Durbar, as there is every symptom of prevailing famine.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Remission of revenue recommended.

94. Reviewing the opinions of the Anglo-Indian papers and others regarding the boon which the Indians should ask for at the hands of their sovereign, the *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 26th August says that it is now high time that Indians should take up the question and come to a decision so that they may not have to repent.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE, Aug. 26th 1911.

The King's gift.

95. Having heard the rumour that if famine in India assumes serious dimensions, His Majesty's visit will be postponed, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August prays to God for protection from this double misfortune, for the Indians have not

HITAVARTA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

King's visit and gifts to India.

only the eager desire of seeing their sovereign but also entertain hopes of obtaining some gift from their generous "ma-bap."

It is for the first time, the paper continues, in the annals of the British rule that India will have the good fortune of seeing her Lord. We Hindus regard the King as a Divine person. The sight of a deity brings good luck to a man. Will not the presence of the King among us produce the same result? It must. The only question is what would be the shape of the gift. It would be well for the King to know the desires of the subjects before arriving at a final decision. We being poor, our aspirations cannot go very high; so what we beg for become only the poor. His Majesty, however, may out of his magnanimity bestow on us additional boons to our boundless rejoicing.

The paper then names the following boons and hopes that its feeble voice will, with the kindness of the Local Government, reach the ears of His Most Gracious Majesty:—

(1) Stoppage of cow-slaughter for the supply of beef to the British army in India, in deference to the Hindu sentiment, and in order to preserve the bovine species of this country which is equally fruitful to all other communities but is gradually disappearing;

(2) Opening the field of employment to capable Indians for high offices in military and naval services, with a view to maintain their valour and loyalty for which they have so great a reputation;

(3) Amnesty to political prisoners and repeal of the recent repressive enactments.

JASOHAR, Aug. 19th, 1911.

The Partition of Bengal.

96. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 19th August is unable to accept as correct Reuter's information that there is no chance of the Partition of Bengal being annulled. All statesmen have admitted that the Partition is a blunder. It is responsible for all the present unrest in the country. It is hoped that the present Government will see its way to annul it.

HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

The impending scarcity and the Royal visit.

97. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes that the scarcity which threatens almost every part of India has checked, in a great measure, the joy which the intended visit of the Sovereign evoked in every Indian heart. The decision of the authorities, however, not to put off the Royal visit in view of the impending scarcity is a wise one, for misery is a constant companion of the Indians. The situation, however, suggests the adoption of every possible economy in that connection.

HITAVADI, Aug. 25th, 1911.

The manœuvres at the Durbar.

98. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th August heartily approves of "Max's" suggestion that the project of manœuvres should be given up in view of the impending scarcity and prevailing cholera outbreak at Delhi. The manœuvres are no essential part of the Durbar, and their omission from the programme would result in a very large saving, which might very profitably be utilised in the alleviation of distress.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 24th, 1911.

The Gaekwar's invitation to the King-Emperor.

99. The King-Emperor, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August, ought not to accept the Gaekwar's invitation to attend His Highness's daughter's marriage festival. Can His Majesty support by his presence polygamy, which has made hundreds of families miserable in India? We cannot make ourselves believe that he can.

SANJIVANI, Aug. 24th, 1911.

Cock-fight and bull-fight in Dacca.

100. The Provincial Musalman Association of Eastern Bengal and Assam, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August, made arrangements for displays of cock-fight and bull-fight in Nawab Salimulla Bahadur's gardens in Dacca, for the amusement of Sir L. Hare and Sir Charles Bayley. Cock-fights and bull-fights are cruel pastimes, and have long been abolished in civilised countries. They are now going to be revived in Bengal. Government ought to have stopped their exhibition in Dacca. But unfortunately no one took care to do so.

The Zemindars' Association in Eastern Bengal also gave a party for the entertainment of Sir Lancelot Hare and Sir Charles Bayley. In this entertainment arrangements were made for music, bioscope and light refreshment.

What a world of difference between the tastes of the two Associations!

SANJIVANI, Aug. 26th, 1911.

The Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

101. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th August publishes a letter which runs as follows:—

To—The Editor of the *Sanjivani*,

Sir,

I was accidentally hurt in my left leg. Through the ignorance of the medical officer in charge of a village hospital in the Hooghly district, this slight hurt assumed a serious aspect. In an almost dying condition I came to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital and was cured after a few months' stay in a cabin. The Medical College is the best place in India for the treatment of all sorts of diseases. As for surgery, it is almost impossible to get it so well done anywhere else. But one is really agrieved to find that in the Hospital attached to the College, although it is founded and maintained with the money of Hindus and Musalmans, native patients have to put up with much inconvenience. All cabin patients are required to pay two and a half rupees per day, yet unless they are Christians they cannot get good diet from the Hospital. If you are a Christian you will get good diet without paying even a single pice, but if you are a Hindu or Musalman you cannot demand good diet by paying even two and a half rupees per diem. On my asking the doctor Babu for good diet, he said that if I could have entered my name as a Christian he could have given me any kind of good diet. It is a matter of wonder that Chinamen, Armenians, native Christians, Feringhis and Europeans get all sorts of good diet without paying a single pice, but Hindus and Musalmans cannot demand even a single good article of diet by paying two and a half rupees every day. The milk which Hindu and Musalman patients get is mixed with hot water, *vatasa* (small cakes prepared from molasses) and boracic acid. The sardar in every ward sells milk cash to patients every day. Every sardar sells half a maund or even more of milk in the morning and the evening. All other articles of food are sold by cooks. *Baburchis* also supply good diet to Hindus and Musalmans if they are paid. The provision for the supply of food to Hindu and Musalman patients is so bad, that it becomes impossible for them to live on the articles supplied unless supplemented by purchase. Many of the sweepers are very oppressive to all native patients, in many wards coolies also are very oppressive, and in some wards the nurses also treat the patients with incivility, although they are as a class kind to patients. The European and Bengali doctors are almost all of them very kind, able and mindful of their patients. The two matrons and the two English head nurses are like angels. All Bengali students of the College are very kind and civil towards patients. A few European students hate patients and do not take good care of them. Although the prices of the articles of food have greatly increased, yet the standard rate for the diet of Hindus and Musalmans remains the same as it was before, namely, three and a half annas per day. An improvement in the diet of Hindus and Musalmans is greatly required. The authorities of the College and the Hospital ought to keep a sharp eye, so that all patients may get good milk and other articles of food at the prescribed rate. For Europeans the Medical College Hospital is a very happy and comfortable place in all respects; but for Indians, Hindus and Musalmans, it is not a convenient place to live in. I do not know why religious distinction is made a basis for difference of treatment here. It is extremely regrettable that Hindus and Musalmans, with whose money the Hospital is established and maintained, should be subjected to ill-treatment there.

Asesha Kumar Bandyopadhyaya,

Mitanukoor, Burdwan.

24th Sravan, 1318(B.S).

Editorial note.

Asesha Babu is known to us, and so we publish this letter. We hope that if his complainnt is true, the Principal of the Medical College will at once take steps to remove it.

NAYAK, Aug. 25th, 1911.

What our sorrow is.

102. For a long time, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th August, we have been reading in the press and hearing from our political speakers of our sorrows for which the British Government is made responsible. But where are the sorrows and who suffer from them? There have been and must be poor men in all countries and in all ages. The British Government cannot be made responsible for their existence in India. But who besides them are suffering now-a-days? All are Babus, well-dressed and luxurious. Such a wave of luxury never attacked India before We do not, in fact, know what and where sorrow is. The cry of sorrow amongst is due only to our insatiable ambition, everyone wants to be a Mr. Sinha or a Maharaja Tagore, and he is sorry if he cannot become so. Neither the English system of government nor the English civilisation is to blame for this. Englishmen do not ask us to imitate their habits of luxury and buy articles of luxury from them. English education has made us forget our smallness and leads us to imitate the pranks of greatness. Our expenses are disproportionate to our income. We are, consequently, miserable. How are the English to blame for this? Their peaceful government would surely have done us good, if we had only not lost our religion and social instincts. It is the fault of our intelligence and luck that we suffer.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Aug. 25th, 1911.

Prosperity of India under British rule.

103. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

The excess of India's exports over her imports is often held as a cause of her growing poverty, but the same phenomenon is seen in admittedly rich countries like Australia, Argentina and the United States of America. The amount of this excess has been estimated at 20 to 30 crores of rupees per year. This is the so called "drain." The fallacy of this theory will be apparent on a careful examination. Of these 20 to 30 crores 15 crores represent interest and other public works in India. Three crores and three-quarters represent the price of stores purchased in England. About 10 crores more represent the salaries and pension charges of the Military and Civil departments. It is this sum alone which can, properly speaking, be held a loss, for as regards the rest of the money, the interest on railways and Public Works loans are set-off by the immense improvement which railways and irrigation works have effected in India. The commerce of the country has been extensively developed and a source of income created for Government, the absence of which might have led to fresh taxation. And the money spent on the purchase of stores in England, too, cannot be said to have been lost, for we get something in exchange for it. And the more India progresses industrially and is able to manufacture her own stores, the less will be the money sent to England on this account.

It is only on the money spent on salaries and pensions of the Civil and Military Officers that no direct commercial return is obtained. But it cannot be said, for that reason, to be spent without any visible return. In the first place, these officers ensure the internal and external peace of the realm; in the next place, the British connexion which these officers assist in maintaining, enables India to dispense with the cost of the upkeep of a navy, as well as to raise loans at the cheap interst of 3½ per cent., this last would have been at least 5½ per cent., the rate which Japan has to pay, if India had been free. Both these represent a distinct pecuniary gain, which must be a set-off against the Civil and Military charges of which so much complaint is made.

Some argue that the profits of private English capital invested in industries in India are lost to the country. So they are. But against this disadvantage is to be set-off the facilities which these investments offer to many millions of poor men for a livelihood. These men do not have to wait till local capital comes forward to start those industries. Let it not be forgotten that Japan, China and every poor country on earth seeks the help of other rich countries to develop their own resources. Why then should educated Indians object to the investment of foreign capital in their land.

NAYAK, Aug. 25th, 1911.

The ensuing Bengal Provincial Conference.

104. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th August says that the Provincial Conference will soon sit at Faridpore under the guidance of Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar. We hope, continues the writer, that the Conference will be free from all factions, that politics will be discussed with

caution and restraint, that efforts will be made to build up the society and develop manly virtues, instead of merely making prayers to the Government. Babu Ambika Charan is a man of the mufassal, he knows the greatness of village life. We hope that he will try in the Conference to make the village again inhabitable for *bhadralogs*. The bovine race requires to be protected both by individual action and by public efforts. Individuals ought to bring back the old idea of the religious necessity of keeping cows in the household, and public efforts must be made for the provision of pasture lands throughout the country. Next comes the question of water-supply. Old tanks should be reexcavated and wells should be sunk in all villages. Wherever necessary the help of the Government should be sought, and we are confident that we shall always find the authorities liberal in these matters. In short, we must leave higher politics for village politics. The *swadeshi* affair has made us feel wherein lies our weakness, and all our efforts should now be directed towards removing the causes that lead to it.

105. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th August cannot suppress its laughter to see Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, who had delivered such a nice speech as president of the boycott meeting two years ago, advocating free trade at Cobden Club and the deputation of Indians to England to educate the English public in regard to Indian questions, for, in face of the failure of a saintly man like Dadabhai Naroji to do good to India, men like Mr. Basu, if deputed to England would, by expressing views quite opposite to the cherished beliefs of the people, do positive harm to them.

Mr. B. N. Basu as an advocate of Free Trade.

BHARAT MITRA, Aug. 26th, 1911.

106. Grieved at the increased consumption of foreign salt in Burma at the cost of the indigenous industry, the *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 26th August asks if the latter cannot be improved, and answers by saying that it can, if the Government helps it.

Indigenous industry and Government help.

BARA BAZAR GAZETTE, Aug. 26th, 1911.

107. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

Soap is one of the new industries which have been started in Bengal during the past few years, but the imports of soap nevertheless are increasing fast. This is a proof that people will not go on indefinitely buying *swadeshi* things which are dearer than imported things, simply for a sentiment. Lancashire cloths are finer and cheaper than Bombay ones and hence they find a larger sale than the Bombay goods.

A *swadeshi* industry.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Aug. 26th, 1911.

108. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 25th August writes:—

The Indian leaders of public opinion have lately developed a distinct leaning in favour of protectionist views, but we notice that Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, a leader of the *swadeshi* party here, recently made a speech before the Cobden Club in London to the effect that a protective duty simply benefited a few capitalists to the detriment of the poor masses of the population. This is quite true. Take the sugar industry in India for example. Last winter a resolution in Council was moved in favour of a duty on imported sugar. This, if adopted, would have meant that the Indian cultivator was to be mulcted in three rupees per maund, which represents the difference between the prices of home-grown and foreign sugar, in order that the few Indian sugar manufacturers might benefit. Any way, Bhupen Babu now seems not to favour a high duty on imported Lancashire goods, such as some *swadeshi* agitators ask for. Will these agitators still continue blaming Government for its free trade policy?

Mr. B. N. Basu and protection for India.

SULABH SAMACHAR, Aug. 26th, 1911.

109. Referring to Mr. Weston's statement in the course of his evidence in the Midnapore damage suit that it was by reading newspapers that he came to know of a widespread conspiracy in India, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August makes the following remarks:—

It is hardly necessary to say that it was this wrong information that upset Mr. Weston's mind and led him to take certain improper steps for which he has been punished. The newspapers referred to are surely of the *Englishman* type, and this is a fresh instance of the mischief done by the writings of such papers. We have heard several residents of Midnapore say that they

Punishment to misleading Journals.

HITAVARTA, Aug. 24th, 1911.

had not had such a good-natured officer of noble character as Mr. Weston, since long. Lord Hardinge should consider as to what means should be adopted to punish such journals which were the cause of such a good officer going astray from the path of duty.

HITAVARTA, Aug. 4th, 1911.

Survivors of the Royal family of Oudh.

110. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 24th August draws attention to the pitiable condition of the "princes" of the Royal Family of Oudh who have memorialised the Government for the restoration of the Jagir in their possession before the mutiny, and says that though it will not be possible to give them the whole of the Jagir, it is highly desirable that they should be given some of it or a pension for their subsistence.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA, Aug. 19th, 1911.

Final publication of the records-of-rights and the distribution of *Khatians*.

111. Regarding the final publication of the record-of-rights and the distribution of settlement *Khatians*, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th August writes to the following effect :—

Formerly the Kanungoes used to publish in every village the records-of-rights and to distribute copies of *Khatians* to the raiyats. But as they were ill-paid officers they used either to take a small sum from every raiyat by way of *bunis* or to levy it as blackmail on every raiyat. When this oppression increased, cases were instituted against them, but the accused were discharged for want of evidence. The authorities, however, took the matter into their consideration and it was ordered that the records should be published and their copies be distributed by Assistant Settlement officers in their camps. The local bodies supported this measure, thinking that the oppressions would thus be put an end to. But now the people are in the same predicament as one taking shelter in the den of a lion fleeing from a hunter. Final publication of records pertaining to villages situated at distances of about two or three miles is made in one camp, and the people are put to much trouble for not getting their copies timely. Sometimes they have to cross rivers and attend settlement camps to get them. Hence it is often complained that they have now-a-days to spend two annas, in place of two pice formerly paid to the Kanungoe who used to distribute the copies at their doors.

The editor of the paper suggests to the authorities the following remedies :—

It is proper to publish finally in one settlement camp records-of-rights pertaining to villages situated at a distance of two or three miles only.

It is desirable to publish in one day in one camp the records-of-rights of a small number of villages only.

Finally, it is above all desirable that the zamindar's copy of the *Khatian* as well as the raiyat's copy should be available to its owner without fees, whenever he wants it, from a settlement camp in one place, so long as it remains there.

UTKALDIPIKA, Aug. 19th, 1911.

A municipal complaint.

112. One Lala Pratap Narayan Rai, in a letter published in the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 19th August, calls the attention of the municipal authorities of Cuttack to the fact that the sweepers often pour down by the side of public roads much of the dirty water of cesspools, and the rest of it which they carry on their carts is often evacuated in open places even in the midst of *bustees*.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 2nd September, 1911.

R. S. Press—2-9-1911—287X—102—G. A.

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 35 of 1911.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 2nd September 1911.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	365
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
Nil.	
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
Calcutta Police Resolution	367
Contrast between the English and the Indian Police.	*ib.*
Doings of Babu Narendra Kumar Sen ...	*ib.*
(b)—Working of the Courts—	
Calcutta High Court	367
Calcutta Small Cause Court Act	368
The Calcutta Bar	*ib.*
The Stallmann extradition case	*ib.*
Ditto	*ib.*
Ditto	369
Ditto	*ib.*
Sub-divisional Officer of Ghatal	*ib.*
Mr. Coutts, the Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca.	*ib.*
The appeal in the Midnapore damage suit... ...	*ib.*
Ditto ditto ...	370
The Midnapore officers	*ib.*
Ditto	*ib.*
(c)—Jails—	
Nil.	
(d)—Education—	
Universities in India	370
Ditto	*ib.*
Hindu University and Behar	371
Rustication of a student	*ib.*
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Nil.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Famine in Gujrat	371
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Eastern Bengal State Railway	371
(h)—General—	
Sir Charles Stewart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	371
Ditto ditto ditto	372
Sir Lancelot Hare's regimé	*ib.*
Sir Lancelot Hare's farewell speech	*ib.*
Partition of Bengal	*ib.*
III.—LEGISLATION.	
Calcutta Improvement Bill	372
Ditto	373
Ditto	*ib.*
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.	
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Nil.	
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Our students in England	373
Times and its Dacca correspondent	*ib.*
Bengalis in French Chandernagore	374
Invitations to the Durbar	*ib.*
A Royal boon	*ib.*
Proposed release of political offenders ...	*ib.*
The Durbar and the impending scarcity ...	375

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore ..	Do. ...	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna ...	Monthly ...	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya ...	Do. ...	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.	800
13	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

1000. The *Indian Empire* remarks that the Bengal Government's resolution on last year's working of the Calcutta Police is noteworthy, because it does not refer to any notable increase in political crime, although as every one knows, there was no relaxation of the drastic methods employed to fight anarchism. The Special Branch was maintained at its full strength and police activities went on unabated. Of course the paper freely admits that prevention is better than cure; but it is equally true that when cure has been effected, even if you call it the state of convalescence, the doctor's and apothecary's bills should no longer mount to the same figure as during illness. From the highest authorities to the lowest, it is now being freely admitted that there has been considerable improvement in the situation. The journal does not deny that anarchical crimes are still being reported at long intervals, but it will never do to regard them as the product of concerted action. They are isolated and sporadic cases of violence and fanaticism which need not count or weigh in a consideration of the actual situation. In view of this fact, the public have a right to expect that the huge expenditure on the police, as also their activities, would be less in proportion to the improved situation.

Calcutta Police Resolution.

Indian Empire, 22nd Aug. 1911.

1001. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that there is one point in the unprecedented rioting in England which is of special interest to the people of this country. It is that the police is as much loved by the English masses as by the Indian. There are those Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials who, in season and out of season, reproach the Indians because they do not help the police when a crime is committed. What are they doing in England? Not only are they not joining with the police to suppress the mob who are committing acts of brutal violence, but are rendering every assistance to the latter to teach the police a dreadful lesson. Fancy the nature of the popular hatred towards the police in Liverpool. The infuriated men would attack even wounded policemen and not allow them to be taken to the hospital! After this, ye Anglo-Indians, don't say that Indians are so bitter against the police, because they sympathise with crime. The fact is, human nature is the same all over the world, in spite of colour and creed. Dressed in authority, the subordinate police roughly treat the people everywhere whenever they find an opportunity.

Contrast between the English and the Indian Police.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 17th Aug. 1911.

1002. In drawing attention to the serious allegations made by its Karimgunge correspondent against Babu Narendra Kumar Sen, the second officer of that district, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is high time that the New Province Government enquired into the truth of these allegations. It can never advance the cause of justice and cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled, if the people have no faith in, or respect for, Magistrates and Judges who administer justice.

Doings of Babu Narendra Kumar Sen.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 26th Aug. 1911.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

1003. Taking a general view of the High Court during the outgoing Session, the *Reis and Rayyet* thinks it has succeeded in a large measure in winning back the confidence of the people which for some years past had fast been on the wane. That is no mean achievement. The journal presses Sir Lawrence Jenkins to see that in filling the new places on the bench a good selection is made from the wide field in England. An example has been set by Lord Loreburn. Is it too much to expect that that example should be followed in our High Court? There are two dangers to be guarded against. First, nepotism and secondly, political

Calcutta High Court.

Reis and Rayyet, 26th Aug. 1911.

expediency. Let there be no political appointments on the High Court bench. There is too much of them in all ranks of service. Let the High Court at least be free from it. Let us have the best available men, regardless of race or creed or political faith. Let the High Court be a pure and effective fountain of justice. That will purify the subordinate judiciary and make it efficient and ensure peace and contentment in the country.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 24th Aug. 1911.

Calcutta Small Cause Court Act.

1004. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that so many evils in connection with the working of the Calcutta Small Cause Court Act had been pointed out to the authorities from time to time, resulting in a practical denial of justice in many cases, that the public were loud in their complaints against the very existence of this tribunal whose administration of justice has failed to give public satisfaction fully and justify the primary object of its creation. Having regard to various considerations that could be brought to bear on the subject, the journal is disposed to believe that no useful purpose could be served by abolishing the Small Cause Court altogether, but that the desired object could be attained by removing the abuses connected with the practical working of the court by necessary amendment of the law in the direction of reform, so as to ensure speedier dispensation of substantial justice. The editor believes that the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who has already earned an undying fame and widespread popularity with every section of Indian public opinion for his judicial independence and sound administration of justice of an exemplary character, will get the needful done in the matter, with a view to protect the interests of the Small Cause Court litigants in an effective way.

BENGALEE, 23rd Aug. 1911.

The Calcutta Bar.

1005. Writing on the subject of the Calcutta Bar, the *Bengalee* remarks that however invidious may be the reputation which the Calcutta Bar is nowadays deservedly or undeservedly earning for itself in connection with the fees that it demands and receives, it still numbers amongst its members some who, in the cause of justice and in aid of such as are in distress, unhesitatingly and even enthusiastically sacrifice their time, their talents and their energies upon the altar of simple human kindness.

REIS AND RAYYAT, 26th Aug. 1911.

The Stallmann Extradition case.

1006. The *Reis and Rayyet* points out that the Extradition case which has just been disposed of by the High Court is of great importance to the public. It is a scathing exposure of the methods of the Bengal Executive and also of the ineptitude of the law advisers of the Government. The public may very well ask why the public funds should be frittered away in such a hopelessly irresponsible manner. They pay handsomely, nay generously, for the services of the law officers of the Crown. They expect an adequate return. They do not get it. This is a ground of just grievance. If the present law officers are not competent to give the Government proper advice, and if their advice leads to the waste of public money and subjects the Government to ridicule, there is no justification for retaining those officers in such responsible places. There is no lack of competent legal knowledge in this country. If, in addition to the high pay which the law officers get, the Government has got to pay for any specific work, why do the Government not requisition the services of competent men? For some time past, the Government has invariably come out second best whenever it has been represented by its high law officers, who, in addition to their ordinary pay, have been heavily remunerated. It is, in the first place, not an edifying sight to find the Government befooled. In the next place, it is not comforting to the public to have to pay for such exhibition.

TELEGRAPH, 26th Aug. 1911.

Ibid.

1007. The *Telegraph* remarks that the whole proceedings of the Extradition case of Herr Stallmann, stand out in bold relief as a series of sensational *denouements* for which justice can hardly find any proper justification. And if they do not do much or any credit to the learned Advocate-General of Bengal—inasmuch as the public cannot but hold him responsible for all that happened and not exactly the Government which acted throughout on the best legal advice available to it—they do immense credit to the Calcutta Bar, three or four distinguished members of which fought out the poor foreigner's battle from start to finish, not merely without any remuneration, but actually by paying from their own pockets for his necessities. Be it noted here that the police took away

from him all his money and left him without any resources whatever and even the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, Mr. Swan, would not order its restoration.

1008. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is pleased to note that Herr Rudolf Stallmann or the Grof Von Koneig, as he calls himself, who was lately in custody under an extradition warrant issued by the Government of India, acting upon a demand emanating from Berlin, is once more a free man. The journal says that all thanks are due to the generous impulses, ability, force of character and persistence of Mr. William Jackson, the advocate, who assisted by Mr. St. John Stephen, Mr. Kumud Nath Chaudhuri and Mr. J. W. Chippendale, brought about this release.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 26th Aug. 1911.

The Stallmann Extradition case.

1009. The *Indian Mirror* says that the lesson of the Stallmann case is one that redounds to the credit of British rule, for it is only under British rule that one, no matter what his nationality or creed may be, can expect pure and even-handed justice. No blame, the journal repeats, can be held to attach to the Government in this case. It is the defect of legal advice that has placed our Government in an awkward position in some cases. Perhaps it would be well for the Government to have a few sound lawyers to give it advice. This would undoubtedly be beneficial in preventing the waste of public money and in stopping the tongues of those who are ever on the look-out for opportunities to criticise Government action.

INDIAN MIRROR, 27th Aug. 1911.

Ibid.

1010. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws attention to a case of assault, in which one Sashi Bera, was the accused, and one Basanta Dasi, the complainant. This case was heard by the Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal, whose practice of holding court till late hours was reported in a previous issue. In this particular case the accused had to forego his right of examination after the framing of the charge and was even deprived of the argument of Counsel whom he had brought down at great expense from Calcutta. This resulted in the sentencing of the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 25th Aug. 1911.

Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal.

Sashi Bera, however, filed an appeal against the order with a strong affidavit with regard to the conduct of the Subdivisional Officer throughout the trial which resulted in the Sessions Judge ordering the release of the accused and informing the complainant that she would have to go to Midnapore if she persisted in conducting the prosecution. The editor concludes by saying that this should be a lesson to the Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal and other officers who are inclined to follow in his footsteps.

1011. The *Indian Empire* says that from the elaborate arrangements made for the protection of Mr. Coutts, the Additional Judge of Dacca, it would appear that the police knew beforehand what the Judge's decision was to be.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 22nd Aug. 1911.

Mr. Coutts, the Additional Sessions Judge of Dacca.

This, observes the journal, is not as it should have been. No party should know beforehand the decision of the Judge, especially as this was not possible through telepathy.

The paper concludes by saying that this protection of the life of Mr. Coutts against any possible attempt only gives the wretched malcontents an exaggerated idea of their powers.

1012. Whilst observing that an appeal is about to be preferred by the defendants in the Midnapore damage suit, the *Indian Empire* writes:—"Is it the Government which is financing them or rather seeking to have the decision of the High Court set aside in a private case in which it can never have any direct concern out of public funds which is not its private property? We can but be very sorry to believe in this. It is thus nothing short of a deliberate slur cast upon one of His Majesty's Judges by His Majesty's Government; and what can be more curious than this? The authorities who have decided upon this course have not, it seems, consulted either the reputation or the prestige of the Government, which cannot but be lowered by an exhibition of such doubt as to the impartiality or justice of a High Court Judge, but have merely given the reins to their own zid. We speak

INDIAN EMPIRE, 22nd Aug. 1911.

The appeal in the Midnapore damage suit.

strongly because we feel keenly for the true prestige of the Government in the estimation of the subject races. If His Excellency the Viceroy were to take a plebiscite on this point, he would find that ninety-nine per cent. of the educated classes, whether official or non-official, whether moderates or extremists, whether loyalists or disloyalists, are opposed to Government filing an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher. It is, indeed, in India alone that such spectacles can be witnessed. We cannot, therefore, congratulate the authorities on the step they have taken if our supposition is correct. Anyhow it is to be hoped that His Honour would issue a *communique* stating the actual state of things."

BENGALEE, 20th Aug. 1911.

1013. Referring to the Midnapore damage suit, the *Bengalee* says that after a full, fair and exhaustive investigation by a Judge of the High Court, three men were found in default. Before these men are further assisted with public funds, the Government should be thoroughly convinced that the findings of the learned Judge are erroneous and are not supported by evidence. Pique or *sid* is no justification for the diversion of trust funds—far less is it a justification for the Government, whose duty it is not only to be just, but to ensure the confidence of the people in its justice. The Government is the most responsible trustee in this country and the standard of trust to be set by it should be correspondingly high and absolutely above all suspicion. Has the Government, in sanctioning the appeal—if it has sanctioned it—acted up to that standard?

The appeal in the Midnapore damage suit.

BENGALEE, 23rd Aug. 1911.

1014. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the Government would do well to accept the finding of Mr. Justice Fletcher in regard to the police officers concerned in the Midnapore damage suit until the result of the appeal is known. How the Government can allow Mr. Weston still to occupy his post as District Magistrate of Bankipore, when he was found guilty of conspiring against Peary Babu, by the highest court in the land, perplexes the journal.

The Midnapore officers.

From the tone of the papers in regard to this case, it appears to be the general opinion that these officers' names should be withdrawn from the list of officers in active employ till they are finally dealt with.

BENGALEE, 24th Aug. 1911.

1015. The *Bengalee*, in a leader on the Midnapore case, states that its object is to show what strenuous attempts were made by Mr. Weston and his lieutenants to connect Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, the Maharajah of Mourbhanj and the Raja of Mahisadal with the alleged Midnapore conspiracy. It is true that at the last stage Mr. Weston stated in his evidence that he had no such desire, but it is perfectly clear from the documentary evidence on which he obtained the sanction of the Government to prosecute the Raja of Narojole and others, that his intentions against the three, loyal, law-abiding citizens above-mentioned were exactly similar.

Ibid.

(d).—*Education.*

MUSALMAN, 25th Aug. 1911.

1016. Writing on the subject of the universities in India, the *Musalman* opines that one of the chief defects of the existing universities is that there is practically no provision therein for the moral and religious training of students. The policy of the British Government to maintain religious neutrality has so far been rigidly followed in the Indian universities financed by Government. The journal concludes by saying that one of the justifications for the establishment of a university independent of State control, and specially of a denominational university, should be adequate provision for moral and religious instruction.

Universities in India.

BENGALEE, 26th Aug. 1911.

1017. The *Bengalee* regrets to note that the Indian universities are treated as inferior in status to those in England. The journal wonders how long this difference is going to be made. If there is no provision for higher Engineering study, the sooner such provision is made, the better for all concerned, but it is preposterous that not only in Engineering, but in Law and Medicine as well, the education

Ibid.

imparted in this country should be held at discount, and should be treated as inferior for purposes of the country's own requirements to the education imparted abroad.

Hindu University and Behar.

1018. The *Beharee* notices with extreme satisfaction the generous response made by the Hindu public of Patna to the appeal of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya for subscriptions to the great Hindu University of Benares. The journal, in its recent issues, stated that Behar would contribute her quota to the Hindu University only when the two schemes of Mrs. Besant and the Hon'ble Pandit Malviya were amalgamated; and is gratified to find that the Pandit who combines in himself to an extraordinary degree the culture of the East and the West, carefully and prudently sailed clear of the great rock of disjointed work and availed to the fullest extent the sympathy and co-operation of the greatest living woman of the age, Mrs. Annie Besant.

BEHAREE, 28th Aug. 1911.

Rustication of a student.

1019. The *Bengalee* expresses great surprise to learn from its Sylhet correspondent that a boy of the Sylhet Government High School has been rusticated by the school authorities, for five months, for having been found in possession of the *Gita*, a half-tone photograph of Arabindo Ghosh and two copies of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The journal considers this an absurdity and hopes that the higher authorities will move in the matter, as a case of this kind, involving as it does a grave question of principle and policy, is bound to produce a feeling of general dissatisfaction, not only among the student community, but also among the wider public.

BENGALEE, 27th Aug. 1911.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

Famine in Gujrat.

1020. In drawing attention to the fact that grim, gruesome famine is already knocking at the doors of the Gujratis, the *Telegraph* regrets to observe that it is their bitter experience that the slow, ponderous machinery of Government is not moved till famine obtains a firm foothold in the country and distress becomes so acute that people begin to die. That the Bombay Government has already declared its intention of opening relief works, therefore, does it great credit. It is to be hoped, however, that these will prove adequate to the requirements of the situation. But if Gujrat appears to be the worst sufferer from drought, the Punjab and even portions of Bengal also furnish cause for anxiety.

TELEGRAPH, 26th Aug. 1911.

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

Eastern Bengal State Railway.

1021. A writer to the *Bengalee* complains of the inconveniences experienced by Bengali ladies when travelling on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. At Ranaghat there are two sets of *dinghis* for passengers to cross the "Churni" (one for males and the other for females). All along there used to be a covering for the latter, but since the last two months or so, the covering has disappeared, thus the *purdanashins* are not only exposed to the inclemency of the elements but also to the vulgar gaze of undesirables. The writer hopes that the Manager will, in view of these facts and of the petition so recently submitted, be pleased to redress the grievance.

BENGALEE, 26th Aug 1911.

(*h*)—*General.*

Sir Charles Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

1022. In reporting that Sir Charles Steuart Bayley has formally taken over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam from Sir Lancelot Hare, the *Amrita Bazer Patrika* thinks it too premature to pass any opinion as to how the New Province will fare under the new regime; but judging from the experience of the six months that Sir Charles ruled during the absence on leave of Sir Lancelot Hare, the people have high hopes for better days.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 24th Aug. 1911.

The editor prays that the hopes of the people in the New Province will be realized and that Sir Charles will win the love, respect and gratitude of those entrusted to his charge.

MUSALMAN, 25th Aug. 1911.

Sir Charles Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

1023. The *Musalman* observes that the appointment of Sir Charles Bayley has gratified all concerned and it is expected that the legitimate demands of the people of the province in his charge will be satisfied during his administration, so far as it is possible for a Provincial Governor to satisfy them. His appointment has raised high hopes in the minds of the people and it is to be hoped that his sympathy and statesmanship will come up to their expectation.

TELEGRAPH, 28th Aug. 1911.

Sir Lancelot Hare's regimé.

1024. Commenting on Sir Lancelot Hare's regimé as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Telegraph* regrets to point out that his administration of the New Province did not smooth matters nor re-establish peace and harmony in the land. If his predecessor, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, had declared the Mahammadan to be his "favourite wife" and thereby swelled the heads of the illiterate Muhammadan population of the Province, Sir Lancelot did not fall much behind in this policy.

TELEGRAPH, 28th Aug. 1911.

Sir Lancelot Hare's farewell speech.

1025. Commenting on the remark made by Sir Lancelot Hare in his farewell speech, to the effect that the Hindus would have to adopt virile western characteristics if they expected crime to be combated by European methods, the *Telegraph* asks:—"Where is the proof that any gentleman has hesitated to give evidence or even to face risk and danger when necessary, *i.e.*, when they are cognisant of facts and have not to speak falsely as did Rakhal Laha and other wretched informers. It is, therefore, nothing short of an insinuation that he makes; and he was not clearly justified in making it." The editor is aghast at what Sir Lancelot said about those being punished 'against whom proof satisfactory to the courts of the country can be produced'! Why, there can be no other meaning than that, according to Sir Lancelot Hare, under the present circumstances of the country, people against whom there is no satisfactory evidence should also be punished? What an admission! The journal says that it never could bring itself to believe that any Englishman, much less an administrator of the rank, status, and position of a Provincial ruler could make such a statement. It was simply a stunner, Let Lord Hardinge be asked if such statements can serve the cause of British justice in the country; and if they can generate content and satisfaction? If it were an irresponsible Anglo-Indian scribe who made it, it would have been mischievous enough; but in a Provincial ruler it is simply disastrous. The only consolation is that the man who makes such utterly un-English and unstatesmanlike statements is leaving the country for good.

BENGALEE, 23rd Aug. 1911.

Partition of Bengal.

1026. The *Bengalee* asserts that the partition of Bengal is condemned by all. In the opinion of Lord MacDonnell, one of the best administrators of his generation, it is the gravest blunder under British rule. In the opinion of Lord Morley, it is not the wisest scheme that could have been conceived. This same high authority said that it went wholly and decidedly against the wishes of the majority of the people. In the opinion of the journal it is this measure which is the root-cause of the unrest all over India, and this is to be a settled fact? The paper concludes by observing that if conciliation be the watchward of the present Government, the modification of the partition is indispensable for the accomplishment of this great object.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALEE, 24th Aug. 1911.

Calcutta Improvement Bill.

1027. Referring to the Calcutta Improvement Bill, the *Bengalee* says that the Bill has been passed, with all the clauses which had given rise to serious controversy. It is a blunder, and especially so in this year of the Royal visit. It is not to be imagined that the people of Calcutta will submit to it without a protest. The journal fears that it will give rise to considerable agitation, all of which might have been avoided by tempering the measure with a little of the spirit of compromise and deference to public opinion.

1028. Commenting on the Calcutta Improvement Bill, the *Telegraph* says that this measure has been passed into law, as was perhaps a foregone conclusion. There were over 500 amendments proposed, and duly seconded by the non-official members both in respect of principle and details; but how many of them have been accepted? It is a sorry recital from start to finish; and the better course would, perhaps, have been to declare the Bill passed instead of going through the formality of allowing amendments to be proposed only to see them lost. The official members voted solid against all the amendments; and this one fact tells the world the spirit in which the popular grievances have been received. The journal says that it cannot by any means congratulate the Government on the way the measure has been enacted during six days' long debate. It was at least no debate, for the non-officials—at least some of them—sought to remove the desirable points in the measures; the officials' one aim was to defeat them.

Calcutta Improvement Bill.

TELEGRAPH, 26th Aug. 1911.

1029. The *Indian Empire* says that the debate in the Council on the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has been of a nature on which the Government cannot be congratulated. It is likely to produce very disastrous effects. Indeed, to speak the honest truth, it will create disappointment and discontent; and no other result can be expected, because it is both purse and sentiment that are concerned. Both Indian and Anglo-Indian papers have agreed that the Government might, without in any way interfering with the effectiveness of the measure, have gracefully conceded some of the minor points. But no, every amendment, important, or unimportant, whether of principle or detail, whether serious or merely technical, was opposed by the official members in a solid body and was consequently thrown out.

Ibid.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 22nd Aug. 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1030. The following paragraph referring to Indian students in England is taken from the *Indian Mirror*:—

[In the midst of foreign environments, far remote from the home and social influences, they had conducted themselves so well in their line that he had come back filled with the highest admiration for the young men of India,—Hon'ble Mr. Basu in the *Swadeshi Mela*.]

Our students in England.

INDIAN MIRROR, 20th Aug. 1911.

Maligned, suspected, dogged, depressed,
We spin our span of life
Because a scoundrel's bloody zest
Blew up the breath of strife.

We wreck our health and purse for why?
'Tis not to bomb or shoot,
We come from higher circles, aye,
Such purpose will not suit.

One mind, for we are good and true,
And proud and aspire high,
And pray, who wants that we should rue
Our days' neath English sky?

S. K N.

1031. Commenting on the communication printed by the *Times* from its Dacca correspondent, in connection with the Dacca conspiracy case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that a greater condemnation of the administration of the late Lieutenant-Governor cannot be conceived than what this statement implies. What was his Government doing all these five years with unlimited resources at its disposal, applied as they were to the detection and putting down of so-called sedition, to the neglect of many other legitimate duties? The *Times* correspondent characterizes the opinion of the assessors as a "pitiful expression," apparently because they did not take note of the "inward political condition" of the province. The writer is so ignorant that he does not even know that an assessor has nothing to do with extraneous matters, but has to base his opinion entirely on the facts placed before him. And yet the *Times*, a respectable English paper, has given a prominent insertion to this letter,

Times and its Dacca correspondent.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 29th Aug. 1911.

because it gives it an opportunity to rouse the passion and prejudice of Englishmen against the Indians. So much for the love which the *Times* bears for the Indians. How intelligent again, must be the correspondent when he says that the *Bhadralogs* of East Bengal do not help the Government in preserving order. Do they do so that they may thereby bring down upon their shoulders all the evils of lawlessness? The correspondent may be obtuse enough to make such a stupid allegation, but the *Bhadralogs* of East Bengal and other places are not quite donkeys and they can never adopt such a suicidal attitude as is attributed to them.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 28th Aug. 1911.

Bengalis in French Chandernagore.

1032. *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it is the Bengalis who are now ruling French Chandernagore, for not only has Dr. Aghore Chandra Ghosh been unanimously elected Mayor, but two other Bengali gentlemen have, at the same time, been elected Deputy Mayors. Surely a significant change has come over the feelings and attitude of the local Frenchmen. At the Mayoral election before the present one all the Europeans of the French Settlement stoutly opposed the election of a Bengali, but this antagonism evidently no longer exists.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 29th Aug. 1911.

Invitations to the Durbar.

1033. In noting that a list has been published by the *Englishman* containing the names of the noblemen, gentlemen and officials who have been invited to attend the Coronation Durbar, the *Indian Empire* states that considerable surprise has been felt in the absence of the names of the Maharajahdhiraj of Burdwan and Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose from the list of representatives to be accommodated in the Bengal Camp. The Maharaja of Cassimbazar, whose popularity is second to none in the two Bengals has been relegated to what is called a Special Camp, in which are to be accommodated such minor officials as Bengali Civil Surgeons, District Superintendents of Police, District Judges, and so forth. One cannot account for this invidious distinction when it is found that Raja Binaya Krishna and a number of other Rajas are accommodated in the Bengal Camp. Of course, observes the journal, it is not in the confidence of the Government so as to be able to explain this; what it urges is that the authorities should, as they have been doing in respect of many Durbar arrangements, issue an authoritative list of the invitations that have been decided upon.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Aug. 1911.

A Royal boon.

1034. A writer to the *Bengalee* comments on the various suggestions made in regard to boons to commemorate the occasion of the Royal visit and thinks that all the boons which have hitherto been suggested, interest and are beneficial to only a particular class of the people. The writer's suggestion for a universal boon is that the rental of all holdings cultivated continuously for 12 years by the same tenant should be considered as permanently fixed. Such holdings should be considered as permanent tenures, heritable and transferable. "Grant this boon to the 250 millions of half-starved, oppressed, trodden-down human brothers of yours, who work in the scorching heat and the torrential rains of the plains of India, from morning till night and die in millions of fever, cholera and plague, the result of privations and underfeeding, and forego the unrighteous gain out of the fruits of their labours which you have not earned by any efforts of your own. I say this to the Government and to zemindars of all classes."

BENGALEE, 26th Aug. 1911.

Proposed release of political offenders.

1035. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks whether it is "false reasoning" that people in India are now and then punished for their mere difference of opinion with the authorities on political matters and not for producing physical violence as in England? Why was Mr. Chidambaram transported for life and Mr. Siva for ten years by Mr. Judge Pinhey? Why was Mr. Tilak transported for six years by a Parsee Judge? Did their speeches and writings offer any incitement to violence? Did they intend to produce physical force? No one can say so. They simply expressed certain opinions which they honestly believed to be innocent but which, according to the authorities, were obnoxious, and they were punished. The journal does not for a moment doubt the *bona fides* of the authorities who prosecuted them and the Judges who punished them with such extreme severity; all the same, the fact is there that they were

consigned to jail simply because they used certain words which did not create any disturbance, or which it was never their intention should produce such a result.

1036. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the authorities would do well if, in view of the scarcity threatening on all sides, they revised the whole Royal programme in order to effect the utmost economy. Nothing would please His Majesty the King-Emperor more than the knowledge that his agents and officers have effected the utmost economy in the expenditure upon the Durbar. BENGALEE, 19th Aug. 1911.

The Durbar and the impending scarcity.

F. D. BARTLEY,

for *Special Assistant to the D. I.-G., Special Dept.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.;
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 26th August 1911.

B. S. Press—2-9-1911—286—99—H. C.